VOL. CCXIII No. 2781 THE SPHERE, MAY 30, 1953 4/-

THE SPHERE

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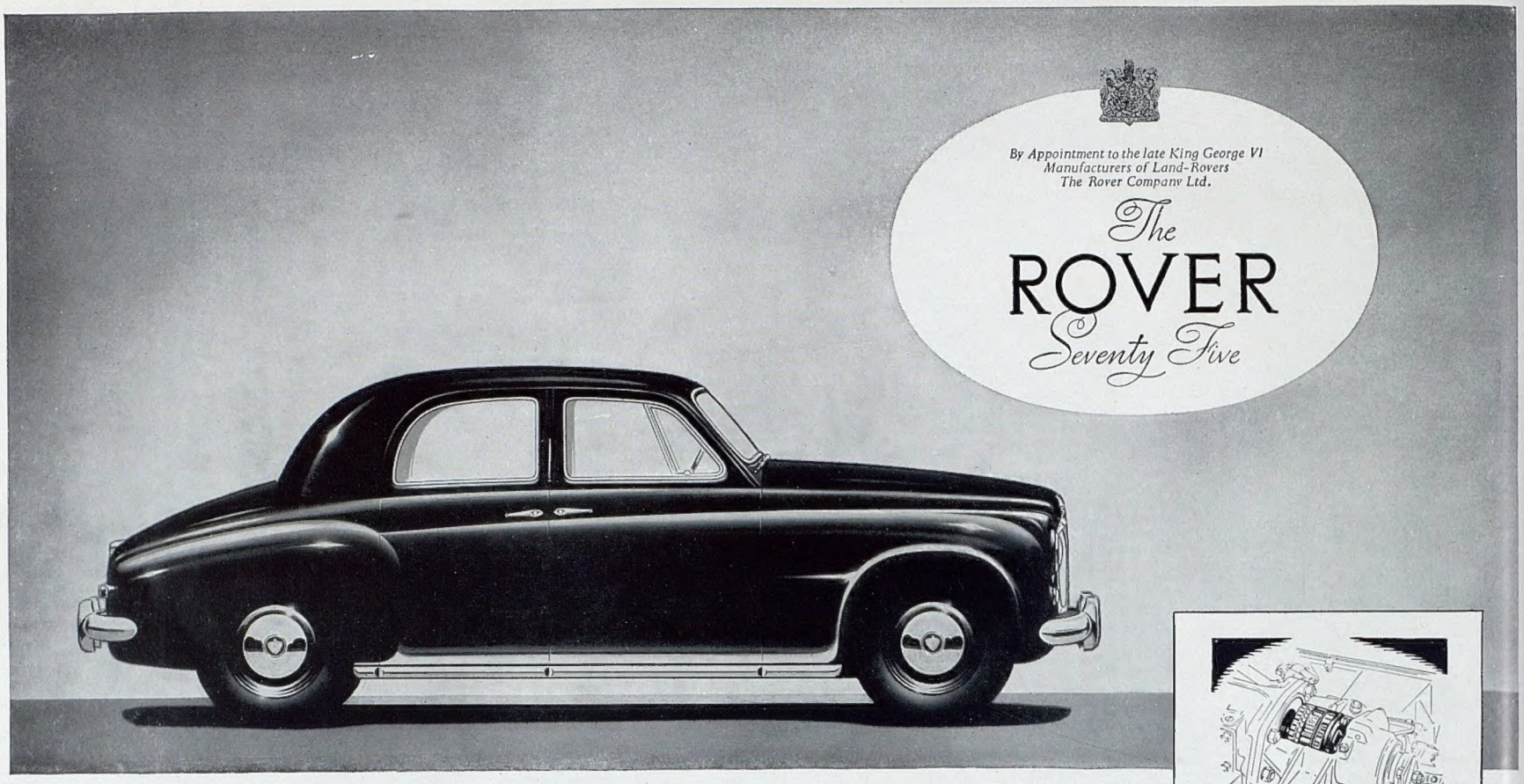

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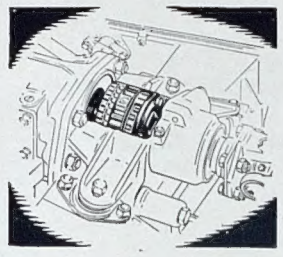

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JUNE 2nd, 1953

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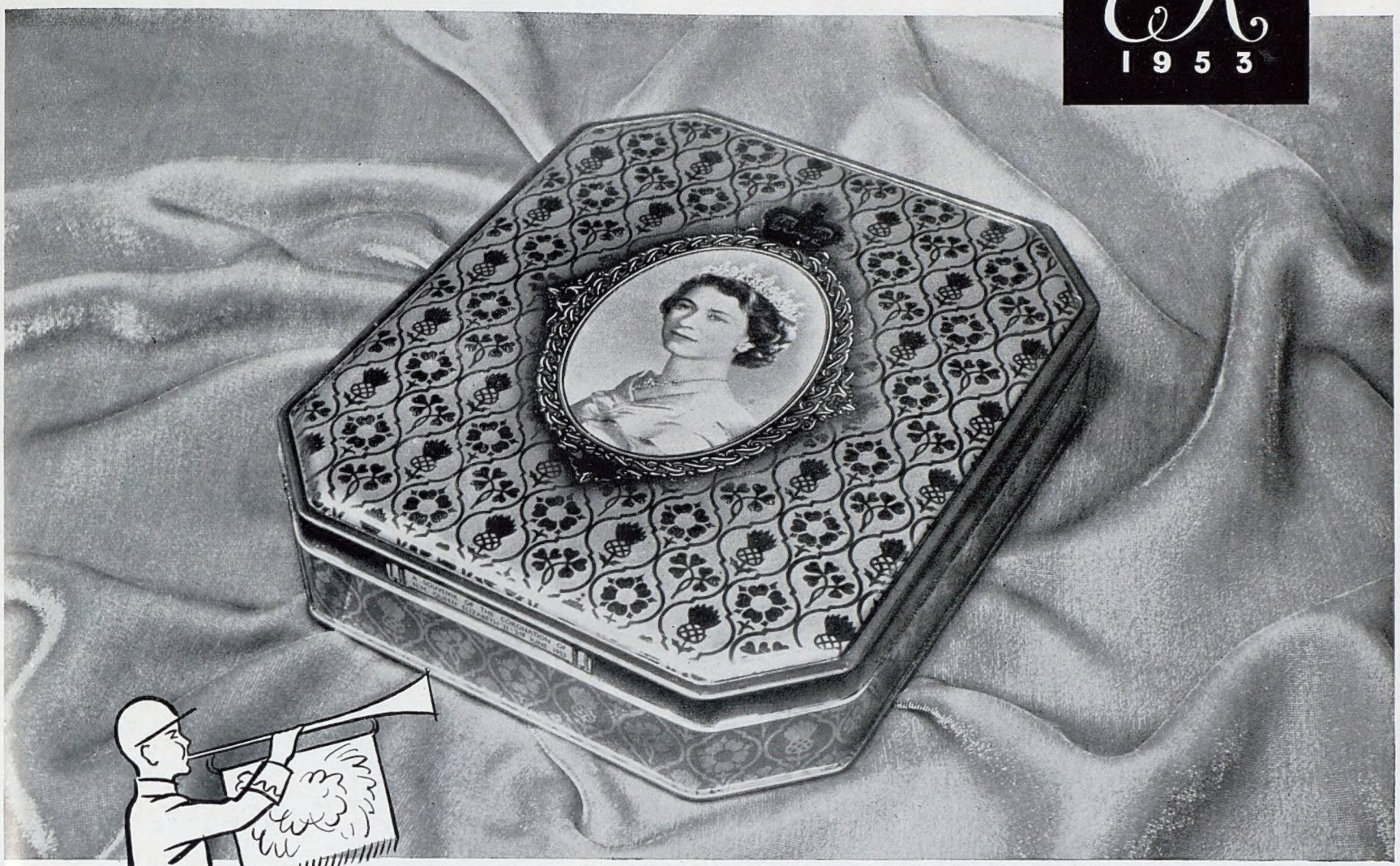

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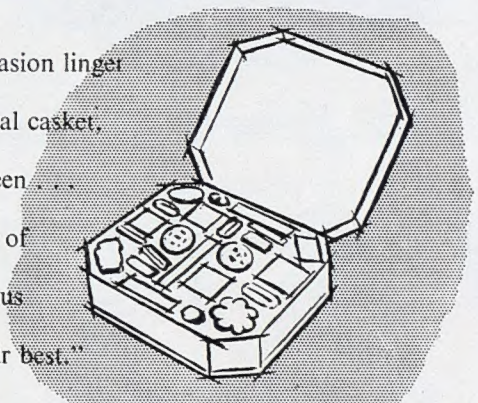

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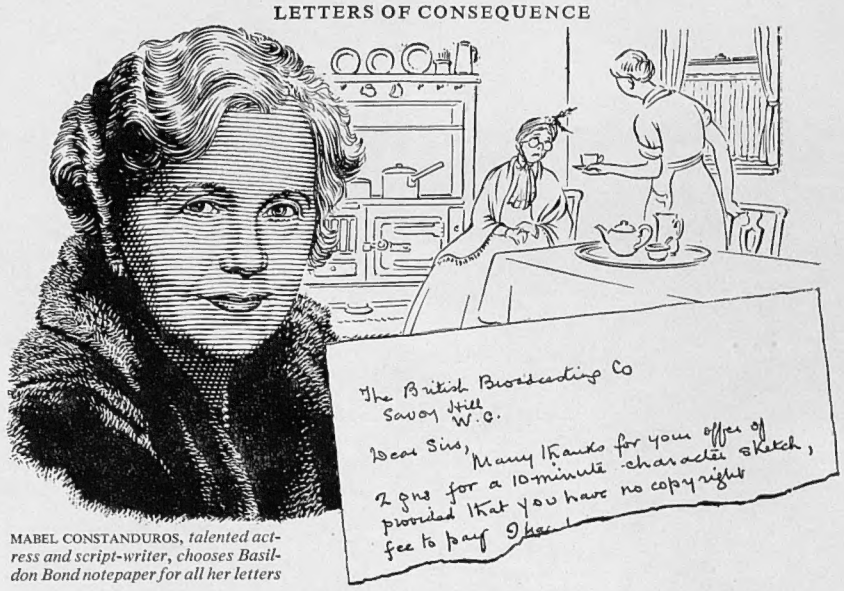

MABEL CONSTANDUROS, *talented actress and script-writer, chooses Basildon Bond notepaper for all her letters*

"I was so excited I could hardly write"

says MABEL CONSTANDUROS

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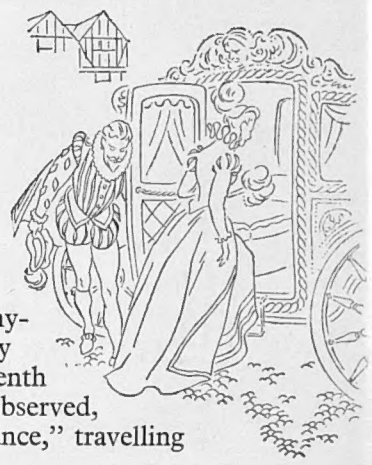

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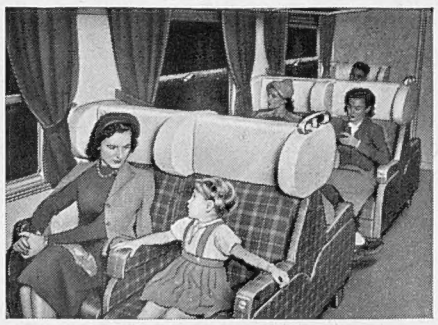
In the days of the first Queen Elizabeth, travelling in France (or anywhere for that matter) was not lightly undertaken. And even in the eighteenth century, though Laurence Sterne observed, "they order this matter better in France," travelling was by no means easy.

Today, however, you can travel in supreme comfort throughout the length and breadth of France, and all you need do is buy a railway ticket.

You, who are in Britain this memorable year, are only a few easy miles from France. Why not go over for a while? Messieurs, Mesdames—your carriage awaits you.



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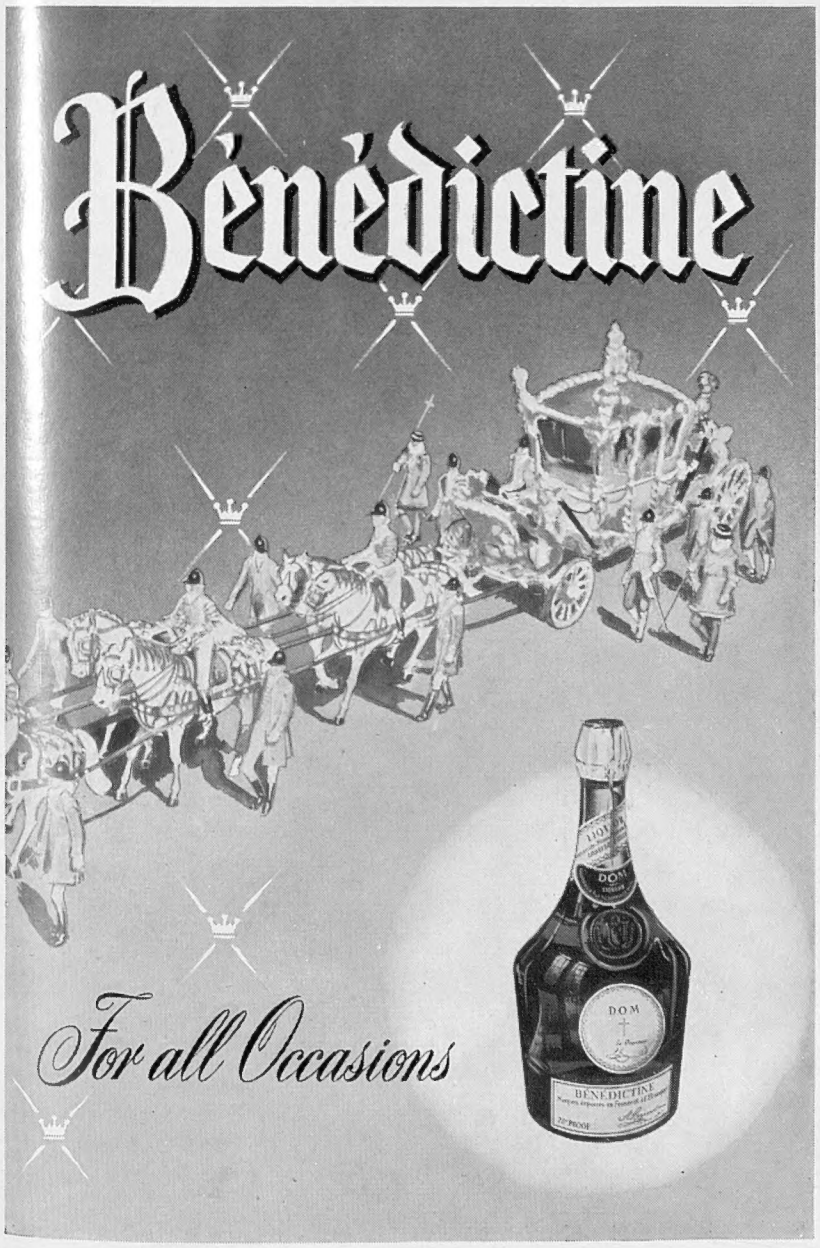

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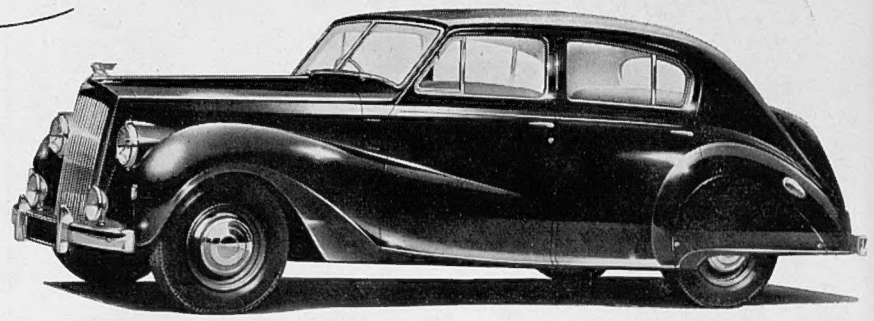
Today, like their forebears, the Vanden Plas "Princess" Long-Wheelbase Limousine and the "Princess II" Saloon cannot be surpassed in either performance or worth.



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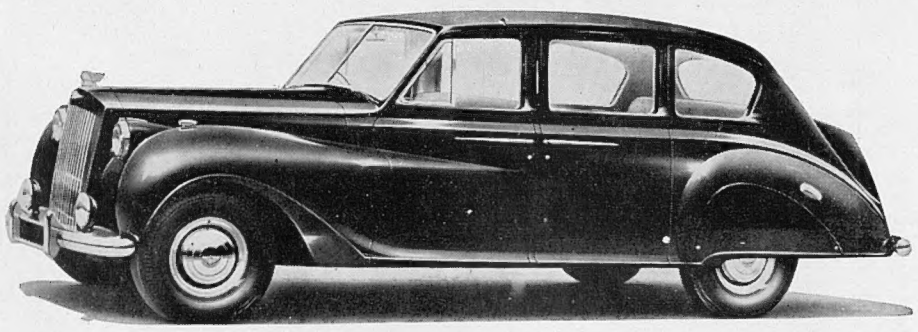

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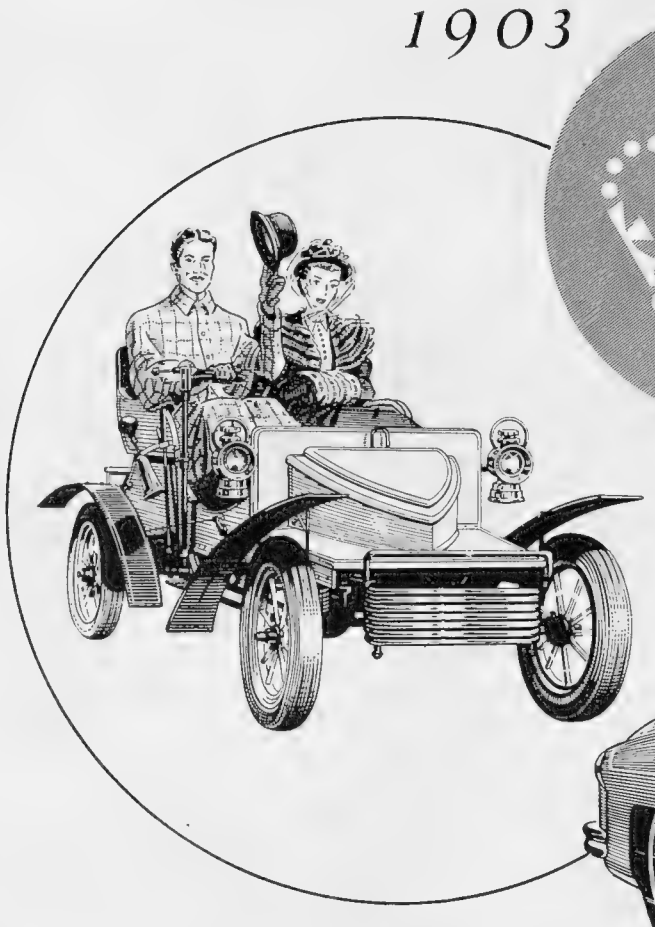
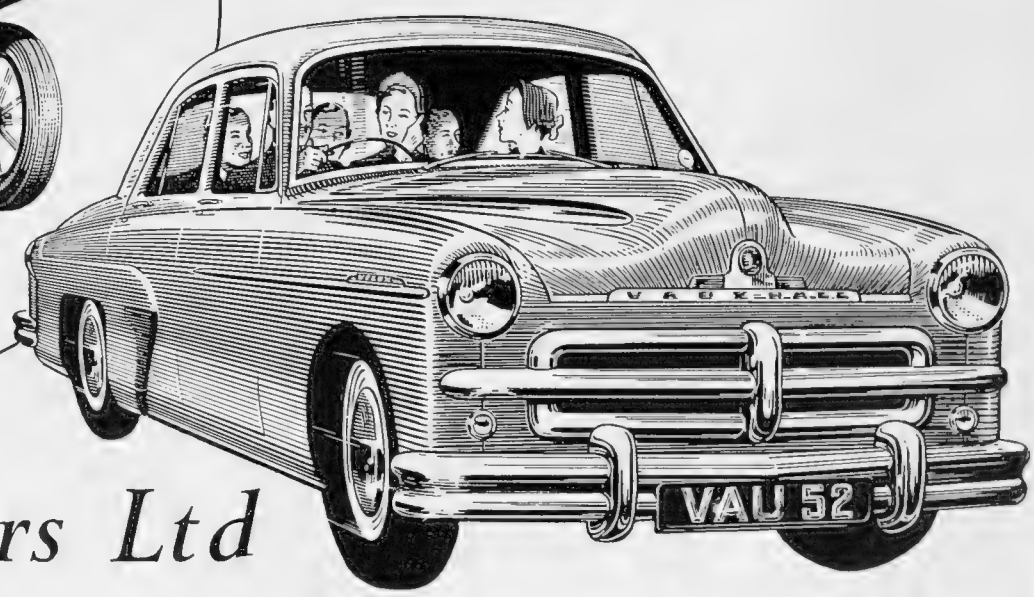


Leaders through four reigns



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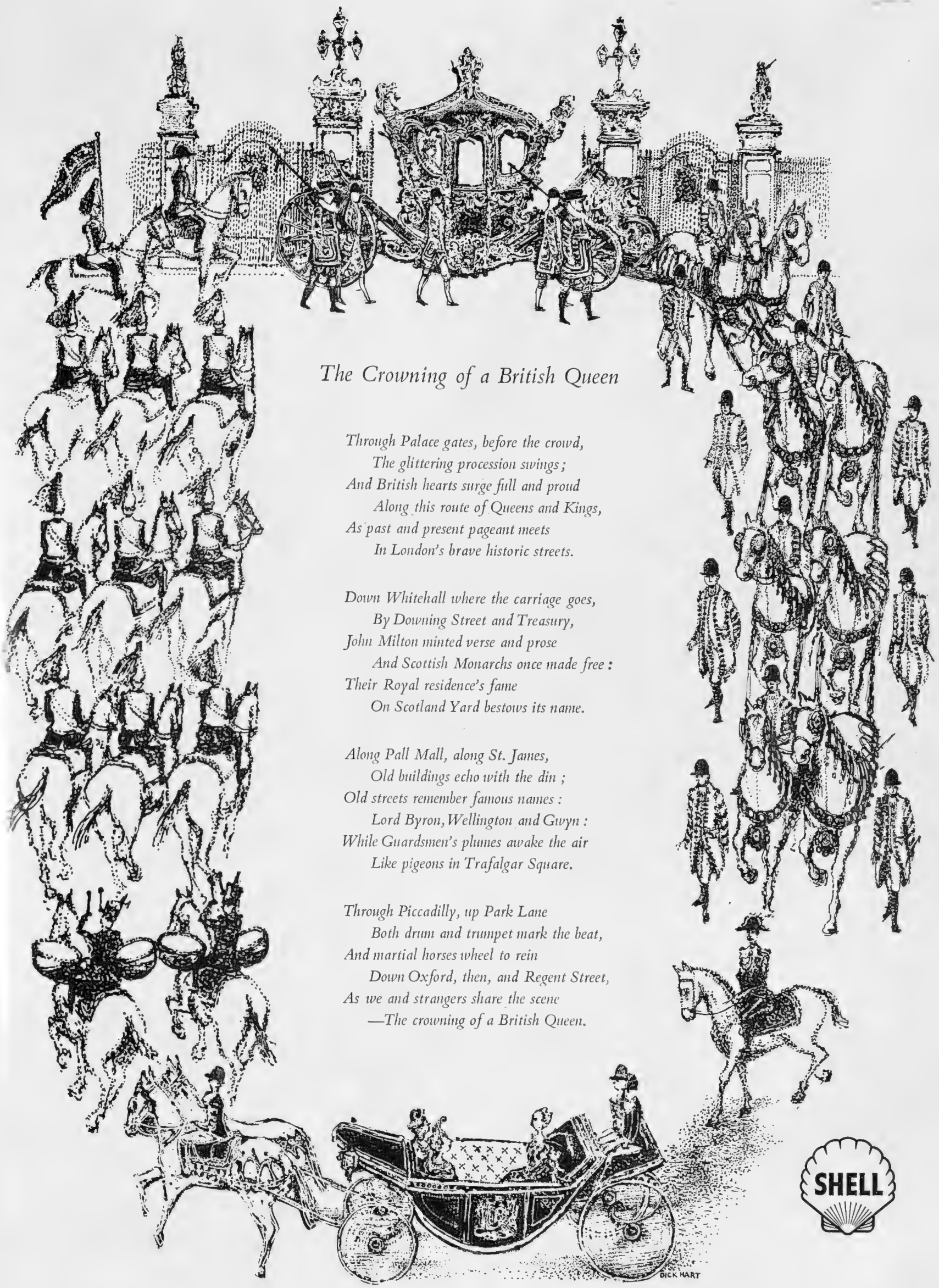

The Crowning of a British Queen

Through Palace gates, before the crowd,
The glittering procession swings;
And British hearts surge full and proud
Along this route of Queens and Kings,
As past and present pageant meets
In London's brave historic streets.

Down Whitehall where the carriage goes,
By Downing Street and Treasury,
John Milton minted verse and prose
And Scottish Monarchs once made free:
Their Royal residence's fame
On Scotland Yard bestows its name.

Along Pall Mall, along St. James,
Old buildings echo with the din;
Old streets remember famous names:
Lord Byron, Wellington and Gwyn:
While Guardsmen's plumes awake the air
Like pigeons in Trafalgar Square.

Through Piccadilly, up Park Lane
Both drum and trumpet mark the beat,
And martial horses wheel to rein
Down Oxford, then, and Regent Street,
As we and strangers share the scene
—The crowning of a British Queen.

DICK HART

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In the Dolomites, that wonderful gift of nature, enchanting visits for rest, sport and gaiety.

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Drambuie originated in the Isle of Skye where it was made in accordance with the recipe presented to a Mackinnon by Prince Charlie in 1745. The secret remains in the same family to this day.

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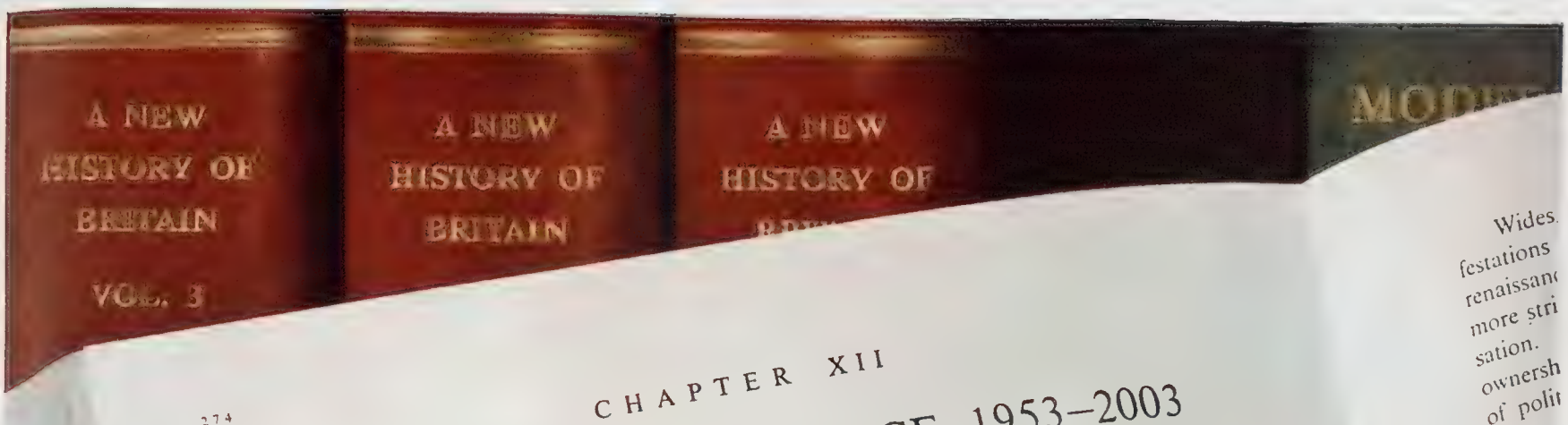

CHAPTER XII

THE NEW RENAISSANCE 1953–2003

The reign of Elizabeth II—Britain's recovery—attainment of world peace, and security—material progress—the "will to achieve"—industrial relations—education—the liberal arts—the paramountcy of ideas.

JUST fifty years ago—in June, 1953—Elizabeth II was crowned Queen at Westminster. From this, the year of her coronation, date the first steps towards Britain's recovery. At long last the nation's pride, the nation's will to leadership, re-asserted themselves. The second Elizabethan age was to witness, like the first, a far-reaching renaissance of the spirit.

This revival of Britain's self-confidence found expression, first of all, in the field of international relations. The world had too long shivered helplessly in the paralysing grip of the "cold war". Little by little, this conflict of ideologies was resolved. A world order was established which guaranteed security to all. In this consummation, which ensured the survival of Western civilisation, British statesmanship played a predominant part.

Parallel with this achievement came sensational advances in the technological sphere. The study of molecular fission had so far been almost wholly applied to the invention of weapons of war. Now, the threat of world conflict had become no more than an unhappy memory, and the way had been cleared for the application of atomic energy to the fulfilment of man's needs. A wide range of new productive techniques solved, within three or four decades, the problem of his material well-being; the emphasis shifted to the encouragement of the liberal arts and the widening of spiritual horizons. "Science" observes Lord Heriot[1] "has laid the foundations of a new technology, to which, in its turn, we owe the enrichment of our lives."

In all these developments British physicists—pioneers in this field from the days of Thomson and Rutherford onwards—continued to lead the way.

Such progress would not have been possible without that resurgence of the spirit to which reference has already been made. "The will to achieve" said Tybalt in his Romanes Lecture (1983) "is more than the groping of a blind instinct. Its lustre reflects the difference between the earthworm and the man. The glory of our second Elizabethan age lies, primarily, in our recognition of a dual responsibility: our responsibility to ourselves; our responsibility to mankind. Therein, in my humble view, lies the secret of Britain's greatness."

[1] "*Scientific Living*", *Oxford University Press, 1989.*

Schweppes present their humble duty to
Her Majesty on the occasion of her Coronation

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DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA

SPENSER WRITING 'T^HE FAERIE QUEENE'

BUILDING 'THE ARK ROYAL'

FOUNDING EAST INDIA COMPANY

DRAKE RECEIVING KNIGHTHOOD

REVELS AT HARDWICK HALL

GILBERT'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

Deeds that gild the fabric of history are woven into this island's tapestry; but none shine so bright as those of the first Elizabethans, for they are inter woven with the scarlet thread of valour, the silver thread of genius & the golden thread of faith. and the passing of the centuries cannot fray nor fade them. These are the deeds that are most vividly before us as we trace the pattern of the new Elizabethan tapestry: may they inspire us to surpass even the glowing colours of the old.

HARRODS

Volume CCXIII No. 2781

The SPHERE, London, May 30, 1953

The SPHERE

HERALDING THE CORONATION OF THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who will be crowned at Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953, succeeded to the throne on February 6, 1952, on the death of her father, King George VI, and two days later her accession was proclaimed throughout the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth. Her Majesty was born at 17, Bruton Street, London, on April 21, 1926. She married His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (formerly Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N., and previously Prince Philip of Greece), on November 20, 1947. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, the Heir Apparent to the Throne, was born on November 14, 1948. Princess Anne was born on August 15, 1950.

Postage—Inland, 3d.; Canada, 1½d.; Elsewhere Abroad, 4½d.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE *of the* CORONATION

By JOHN GORE

(Author of "King George V," a biography)

IT should be made clear from the first that the ceremony of crowning a British sovereign does not of itself establish the succession of a new King or Queen. It is a formal and infinitely solemn public ratification of an accomplished fact, of a principle, a recognised constitutional principle, that the heir, according to British law, of a dead sovereign becomes instantly on his death his natural, constituted successor.

That principle has been accepted since the time of Henry VIII. The *event*, the natural succession, had been of binding force since the moment of the last sovereign's demise. There is no interval of time fixed for this ratification by Coronation. It may be weeks, it may be months, or more than a year, after the accession. Thus Edward VIII, had he been crowned, would have been crowned sixteen months after his accession. George V was crowned thirteen months, and Queen Anne seven *weeks*, after accession.

It follows that, vital and tremendous as is the importance attached to a coronation not only as a religious ceremony of consecration, but as a constitutional safeguard of the liberty of the subject, the rites in themselves do not add anything to the authority or responsibility or constitutional functions and prerogatives of the sovereign. They merely ratify publicly all these matters which he or she assumed of right on the demise of the Crown.

I do not know that any pundit versed in constitutional history has ever set a limit to the interval between accession and ratification, or pronounced on the question of the constitutional necessity at some time in a reign for the ceremony of Coronation. The only relevant historical instance is that of Edward V. The date of his Coronation was several times deferred, not on account of his youth or health, but as a result of skirmishes for power between his uncle, Richard of Gloucester (who designed, at any rate, to dethrone him), and the Woodville party. He certainly died an uncrowned King and presumably a dethroned King.

An Eighteenth-Century Pamphlet.—The ceremonies and ritual of the Coronation of a British sovereign are even to-day obscure and complicated. Indeed, successive efforts throughout centuries to adjust the proceedings to bring them in line with constitutional changes and ethical and social evolution have added to the complication and mislaid the simpler explanations of the religious rites. Before every Coronation some efforts have been made to make clear to the public the importance and nature of the proceedings, but such light as has been thrown on the precise meaning of each act in the ritual has usually been small and rendered dimmer by the emphasis laid on other and more trivial phases of the long ceremonial. Thus, a rare pamphlet which lies before me, published in 1727, shortly before the Coronation of George II, devotes more than half its pages to such minor matters as the form of address in summons to the peers, disposition of troops, nominal rolls of attending peers, and the bill of fare of the Coronation banquet, a close-written appendix of two pages ranging from Pistachio cream to Blumange and from Andolios, hot, to Cockles and Lamb-stone Ragou, hot—several hundred appetising dishes. The pamphlet starts off with an encouraging preamble :

> "The Deliberations on the Ceremony of the Coronation of the late King James II were held in so solemn a Manner, in the Presence of the King himself . . . and the same was performed in such an august and splendid Manner that it was questionless designed for the Model of all future Coronations; and accordingly by the King's express Command was recorded in the most pompous Manner which has been followed with very little variation on the three several Coronations of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne and his late Majesty King George I."

Well and good. But the reading of the pamphlet brings disappointment. It deals fully enough with the external pageantry, the preliminary arrangements and the final banquet and festivities, but all the light it sheds on the meaning of the solemn phases of the ritual is confined to a brief description of the ceremonial vessels, robes and instruments, and some quotation from the form of the service.

And right down to our own time, it seems, no comprehensible and lucid exposition of the meaning of each act in the ritual has been accepted as authoritative. This is in part due, no doubt, to constant efforts to alter the forms to suit changed conditions, which have added dust to the dust of ages and buried the simple origins in an obscurity which no pundits dare to penetrate.

It is not, therefore, surprising if the general public, during the long months of publicity given to an event of intense national interest, devote more attention to, and hear more about, the "cakes and ale" than the solemnities of the Oath and the consecration by Anointing and Investing.

Dim Origins.—Indeed, the origins of the rite are lost in the mists of antiquity, so far back that the religious significance of the Coronation may fairly be called a modern addition. For the ceremony in its origin, far back behind the Christian era, was in no sense religious.

The first of the four parts of the ceremony as it exists to-day—the Recognition—must certainly derive from the ancient *gyratio* of far-off pre-Christian times, when the chief men of a tribe carried on their shoulders the leader they had chosen, to show him to the assembled tribesmen or people. After this recognition, they gave him a spear to hold and put a linen band round his head.

It was never a crown in any form, certainly none of precious or other metal. It was only when Europe had adopted Christianity that a religious service of benediction was added to the older form, and the new ritual was naturally derived from the Bible, which is full of references to the anointing and the crowning of kings. But the evolution from the *gyratio* up to the accepted anointing and crowning familiar in the Bible is very obscure.

Four Main Phases.—The Coronation ritual of modern times is the evolved practice of 1,000 years of our history, and it falls into four parts.

First, the *Recognition*, considerably cut down for modern sovereigns. It derives directly from the ancient procedure of recognition by the Witan and indirectly, as I have said, from the *gyratio*. Up to fairly recent times this phase was conducted in Westminster Hall; the Coronation ceremonies indeed, for many centuries began a day before in the Tower of London, whither the Sovereign went for a vigil and a briefing in his kingly duties.

Secondly, the Oath. The phraseology of the Oath has undergone change to fit changing constitutional evolution down to (and beyond) the Statute of Westminster. No doubt at all the constitutional (or political) importance of this part has received from the statesmen of all times far more consideration than any religious aspect of the rites.

For the Oath still stands as it did in times when the Sovereign had absolute power for good or evil, life or death, over his subjects. That loveliest of psalms "Give the King Thy judgments, O Lord," clearly sets forth the hopes and prayers of a people at the mercy of a Sovereign's whims, setting forth the ideals of mercy and justice to the weak and the oppressed which should ideally govern the conduct of an absolute ruler.

At least since the fourteenth century the Oath has been regarded as a constitutional safeguard of first importance, expressing the doctrine that the Sovereign is himself subject to the Law and must govern according to the Laws not only extant but hereafter to be made. That indeed, is held (and has so been held since 1311) as a guarantee of Parliamentary Government and has been amended only in basically unimportant particulars to more realistic phraseology since that date.

The Oath is therefore a contract between the Sovereign and his peoples, a constitutional contract of tremendous import.

The Anointing.—It is the third part of the ceremony which holds the chief religious significance—the Anointing, and subsequent Investiture and Coronation. This is the Church's consecration of the Sovereign, and the Sovereign's self-consecration to the service of Church and State under God's guidance. The Anointing, indeed, has been held to raise the Sovereign to the priesthood, and there are historic instances where Sovereigns have assumed such religious functions. The actual Coronation follows these solemn rites and completes this most spiritual part of the long ceremony.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, THE MOST REVEREND AND RIGHT HONOURABLE GEOFFREY FRANCIS FISHER, D.D.: Dr. Fisher, who will conduct the Coronation ceremony and place the Crown of St. Edward upon the Queen's head, is here seen vested in his cope and mitre, and holding the Primatial Cross of Canterbury.

THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE IV, JULY 19, 1821—THE CEREMONY OF THE HOMAGE, AS DEPICTED IN AN ENGRAVING BY PUGIN AND STEPHANOFF: The Homage follows the Enthroning in the Coronation Service, and is the last great act in the Coronation theatre after the Archbishop, the Bishops, the Princes of the Blood and the Senior Peer of each degree have knelt before the Sovereign. George IV's Coronation was a spectacular and tedious affair, and it was the last occasion on which the Coronation ceremonies included processions to and from Westminster Hall, and in which there was a Coronation Banquet, this last an undignified mêlée.

The fourth and last part of the rites is the *Homage* of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal. In this act of homage, the Commons play no part.

For the purposes, then, of this article, it is proper to deal with the third phase of the ceremony—the Anointing and Investiture.

After the ceremony of the Oath, the use as provided for the Coronation of King George V and not importantly varied since), enjoins that the Sovereign removes his Cap of State and Crimson Robes and sits in King Edward's Chair, placed between Communion table and Throne, beneath a canopy held by four Garter Knights.

Here the Dean of Westminster pours out into a quaint gold spoon some of the oils from the Ampulla (or eaglet of gold) and the Primate, taking the spoon, anoints the King on head, breast, palms of the hands and shoulders.

The King kneels, the Primate blesses him; he reseats himself, the canopy is removed and the Dean invests him with a sleeveless surplice and a tunic of cloth-of-gold and sword belt. The Lord Great Chamberlain touches his heels with the golden spurs. Then various bishops place in his hand the Sword of State. The Lord Great Chamberlain girds it on, and the Primate says:

> "With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss and confirm what is in good order."

The stylist may see redundancy in this phraseology. The historian may criticise it as antiquated. For it envisages a time when the Sovereign's power over his subjects was infinitely greater than it is to-day, when his influence for evil is inconsiderable and his influence for good, through personal example only, continues to increase. The quaint old ritual proceeds. When the King receives the Orb from the Primate, he is admonished: "When you see this Orb set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

The Ring follows, "ensign of Kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic faith." Then the Sceptre, "ensign of Kingly power and justice."

The last traces of absolutism had vanished from our Monarchy before George V was crowned. It is interesting to realise that he and his successors, in their lives and by their examples, were able to implement these admonishments, framed for absolutism, and make them appropriate for the constitutional sovereigns of a democratic State. The act of Coronation occupies much less space in the rubric and is better known to the public.

After the crowning, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland in company with the Archbishop presents the Sovereign with the Bible, with these words: "Our Gracious King, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom. This is the Royal Law. These are the lively Oracles of God."

Here the phraseology of centuries needs no bringing up to date. And so the purely religious phases of the long ceremony end with a final exhortation to stand firm and hold fast the seat and state of Royal dignity delivered under God's authority by the hands of His stewards.

Survival of Medievalism. — There are several versions from which the latest form of this age-old ceremony has been shaped. They date from the eighth century onwards, and are still available in whole or part for consultation. The version of 1307—called *Liber Regalis*, a Manuscript in keeping of the Dean of Westminster—is the chief authority and fullest development of the Rites. Since the Reformation, the *Liber Regalis* has been both shortened and elaborated. Elizabeth I was crowned "in Latin." James I's was the first Coronation to use the English tongue.

In perhaps no other European country have the Coronation ceremonies attained such length and elaboration as in England. In no other country has monarchy been at once so long and so firmly established. We may add that of the few monarchies in Europe which have survived the upheavals of post-wars revolution, the British monarchy stands out first and foremost in its perfect blending of the requirements of modern democracy with those of kingly state, splendour and dignity.

Yet this thousand-year-old ceremony of ratification by coronation still smacks of medievalism and makes no effort to conceal the once-anxious fears of Prelates, Nobles and common people lest the absolutism of the Sovereign should do injury to the Faith

Indeed, almost the last thought of the Primate, who is the chief executant of the solemn rites, is expressed in a hint to the Sovereign to safeguard his stewards, the bishops, in their offices and possessions; for the statesmen the Oath remains the vital part of the ceremony as the guarantee of Parliamentary Government, and every pledge exacted from or prayer made to the Sovereign on behalf of the common people is for mercy and justice to a ruler possessing absolute power over their lives for good or ill.

No doubt it is this preponderant note of medieval *materialism* in the ritual, so far removed from modern conditions, which has made it difficult for Church pundits to explain very clearly the origins and precise implications of the chief and most solemn features of the purely religious phases.

THE RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORONATION

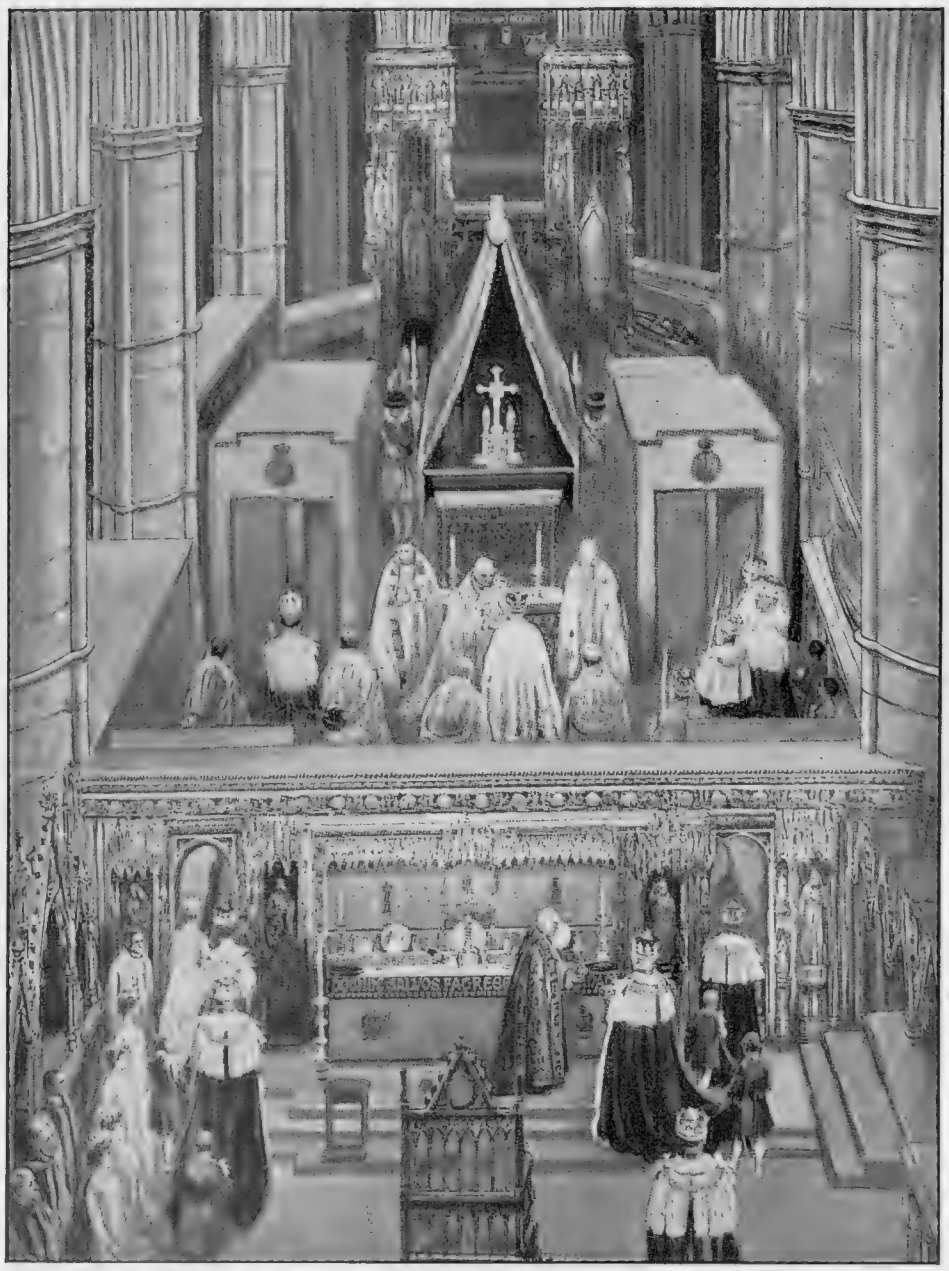
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY DOES HOMAGE TO KING EDWARD VII—FROM A DRAWING BY MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN: Three things constitute the ceremonial act of Homage: The utterance of a declaration of loyalty, the touching of the Crown and the kissing of the Sovereign's left cheek. The protracted character of the Homage ceremony has been modified in modern times by the simple expedient of restricting its performance to the senior member of the respective grades in the peerage. ***On left*—THE CEREMONY OF ANOINTING KING EDWARD VII:** The Archbishop of Canterbury with the Holy Oil

THE GREAT PROCESSION OF PEERS AND CHURCH DIGNITARIES ESCORTING EDWARD VII TO THE THRONE: Ever since the Coronation of Charles I, Psalm 122, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord," has been sung as the Sovereign passes up the Abbey. On the occasion depicted here in 1902 there was heard for the first time the majestic musical setting of these words by Sir Hubert Parry. On reaching the Presbytery the King and Queen made their humble adoration.

KING GEORGE V SWEARS TO MAINTAIN THE LAWS OF ENGLAND AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND: The King taking the Oath at the ceremony of his Coronation in 1911. The Oath is administered prior to any of the ceremonies associated with the hallowing of the Sovereign. Having replied to the questions successively addressed to him by the Primate, the King, his head uncovered, ascended to the High Altar and there layed his hand upon the First Chapter of the Gospel according to St. John in the Bible tendered by the Archbishop. On June 2 Queen Elizabeth II will follow the same procedure. ***On right*—BE THY HEAD ANOINTED WITH HOLY OIL:** This is described as the central and capital act of the Coronation ceremony. The privilege of being hallowed or inoiled was formerly restricted to five monarchs only, those of England, France, Jerusalem, Sicily and the Holy Roman Empire. The practice can be traced back to the infancy of our land.

THE HOMAGE OF THE PEERS TO KING GEORGE V: The ceremony of the Homage concludes with a great burst of acclamation combined with the fanfares of the trumpets and the beating of the drums. Thus the great solemnity of the sacring of the King is accomplished, writes Jocelyn Perkins, the Sacrist of Westminster, and one of the foremost authorities on Coronation ceremonial. ***On left*—KING GEORGE V GIRDED WITH THE SWORD:** The ceremony seen from the Royal Box on the south side of the altar of Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Cornwall will have this vantage point.

THE RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORONATION



THE SHRINE OF ST. EDWARD AND ITS PART IN THE CEREMONIAL: This drawing depicts the moment when King George VI entered the shrine beyond the High Altar, and he is seen delivering the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar. The King then exchanged his vestments for the Robe of Purple Velvet and the Crown of St. Edward for the Imperial State Crown. After this the King proceeded to the West Door of the Abbey.

THE RECOGNITION—THE THIRD PHASE IN THE SERVICE AT THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI, AS RECORDED IN A DRAWING BY FORTUNINO MATANIA. The King has risen and is standing in a position which will enable him to be seen by as large a number of persons as possible. The Primate is addressing those assembled in the Abbey, saying: "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this realm, wherefore all you which are come this day to do your homage and service, Are you willing to do the same?" Four times over, the proclamation was repeated and four times over the Congregation gave its consent with loud and repeated acclamations.

The successive stages of the Coronation ceremony are enacted in the great central space of Westminster Abbey known as the Theatre, on which are placed the Chair of Estate (on the right looking towards the Sanctuary), King Edward's Chair, containing in its base the Coronation Stone of the Kings of Scots (in the middle facing the Altar), and the Throne (set a little further back and approached by five steps).

Although the particular circumstances of each Coronation call for minor alterations in the Order of Service, the main elements of the ceremony have remained unchanged for many hundreds of years. These elements are seven in number: the Election—now no more than a formality since the succession is defined by Act of Parliament; the Recognition; the Oath; the Anointing; the Investiture, including the Crowning; the Enthronement; and the Homage. In the pictures on these pages, taken from the pages of THE SPHERE during three Coronations in the present century, the persisting and almost unchanging formula is clearly seen.

As the Queen enters the Abbey in procession, wearing her crimson Parliament Robe, she is greeted in Latin by the Queen's Scholars of Westminster School, to whom this privilege is granted at Coronations. She is escorted to her Chair of State, and the ceremony begins with the *Recognition*. The Archbishop of Canterbury walks in turn to each of the four sides of the Theatre and asks the people whether they are prepared to recognise Elizabeth their undoubted Queen. From each side in turn the reply comes "God Save Queen Elizabeth."

Next comes the *Oath*, administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen promises solemnly to govern each of her peoples according to their own laws, to execute justice with mercy, and to maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion. Before the Altar, with her hand on the Bible, she swears to hold these promises sacred.

There follows the *Anointing*, the most sacred part of the ceremony. The Queen removes her Parliament Robe and takes her seat in King Edward's Chair. During the Anointing four Knights of the Garter hold over her a Canopy of cloth-of-gold, so that she is fully seen only by the Archbishop as he dips his finger in the consecrated oil, held in a gilt spoon by the Dean of Westminster, and touches the Queen on the hands and the crown of the head.

After the Anointing come the successive stages of the *Investiture*. The Queen is arrayed in the vestments and presented with the symbols of sovereignty. Finally comes the Crowning, when the Archbishop sets upon the Queen's head the Crown of St. Edward, the ancient crown of England. The congregation cries "God Save the Queen," the Peers and Peeresses put on their Coronets or Caps of State and the Kings-of-Arms their Crowns; the bells peel out, the trumpets sound a fanfare, and from the Tower of London the guns fire a salute.

Then follows the *Enthronement*, when the Queen is "lifted up" to her Throne, there to receive Fealty and *Homage*, first from the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the Lords Spiritual, then from the Royal Dukes and from the senior member of each degree of the Peerage, on behalf of the Lords Temporal. After the final benediction the Queen withdraws into the Chapel of St. Edward.

On right—

KING GEORGE VI TAKING THE OATH: The solemn moment as the King placed his hand on the Gospel according to St. John. It is laid down that the copy of the Holy Bible used for the oath-taking must be complete, that it must contain the Apocrypha. At the Coronation of Edward VII it was not possible for the King to use the volume presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is prohibited by its Statutes from printing the non-canonical books.

THE CULMINATING MOMENT

The Crown of St. Edward is Placed Upon the Head of King George VI

It is the drama of the crowning which has always caught the popular imagination, and it is this the Congregation in the Abbey have in time past actually seen most clearly. On the occasion of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II the crowning will for the first time be seen by millions instead of by some hundreds of people, a vast television audience being permitted to see a great part of the ceremonial. Before the actual moment of crowning the Primate walks to the High Altar and, taking the Crown of St. Edward in his hands, offers a solemn prayer, an amalgamation of three other prayers of which the first till 1685 formed a benediction of the Crown. With the Bishops around him, he takes up his position beside the Chair of St. Edward, while the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown from the altar. The Primate places it upon the Royal head and the people are face-to-face with their inoiled, invested and crowned Sovereign.

Below—**A STATE TRUMPETER WITH ONE OF THE FIFTEEN TRUMPETS TO BE USED AT THE CORONATION : From the trumpet hangs the banneret of crimson silk bearing the Royal Arms and Cipher of the Queen embroidered in gold.**

The PANOPLY *of the* CORONATION

The Essential Ritual Has Remained Unchanged, But the Great Pageant of the Queen's Crowning, With All Its Processional Splendour, has Altered Markedly from Age to Age

By GEOFFREY WILLANS

THE modern Coronation is a unique spectacle. Regarded purely dramatically, it is a masterpiece of pageantry, perfect in every detail of uniform, tapestry, decoration and setting. It is in these respects, indeed, that the Coronation has seen most change over the centuries. For although the essential ritual has remained unchanged, there can be no comparison of the spectacles between the Queen's procession to the Abbey on June 2 and the progress of the first Elizabeth from the Tower of London in 1559.

Elizabeth I was borne in a canopied litter sustained by two chargers : Queen Elizabeth II will ride in the great golden State Coach that was first built by Sir William Chambers for George III.

The State Coach, because it bears the Queen in procession, will be a focal point throughout the day. A magnificent gilded monster, it cost nearly £8,000 to build in 1762. The framework consists of palm trees, four golden tritons form the supports, and the roof is surmounted by a crown. To modern eyes the State Coach is unique, but as a work of art it has had its critics. Horace Walpole described it as a " beautiful object, though crowded with improprieties."

For the past three years restoration work has been carried out on the coach, although no radical alterations, such as the removal of the coachman's seat by King Edward VII, have been carried out. It had been found, however, that the woodwork of the decorative panels by Cipriani had split, and a successful restoration has been done by a firm of London art dealers. Again, the wheels were iron-shod and their uneven motion made the coach uncomfortable to ride in : the wheels are now rubber-tyred and run true, although, since the coach is slung on leather straps, the swaying motion cannot be completely cured.

On Coronation Day the coach will be brought round from the Royal Mews, where the eight magnificent greys will have been " put to." It leaves Buckingham Palace by the side gate because, the entire equipage being 75 ft. long, it cannot negotiate the centre gate.

So, at 10.24 the magnificent splendour and panoply of the Queen's procession to the Abbey will be seen. This is the Queen's personal procession—superb medley of ceremonial uniform, magnificent horses and tossing plumes, of over a thousand Guardsmen and Household officers, Yeomen of the Guard and the Sovereign's Escort.

Immediately behind the mounted band of the Royal Horse Guards, with its traditional skewbald stallion as drum horse, come two divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry—the full Sovereign's Escort consisting of a squadron commanded by a field officer.

The Household Cavalry consists of two squadrons—the Life Guards and the Blues. The Life Guards were first raised in 1659 during Charles II's exile, and they escorted the King back to London at the Restoration. The Blues are descended from a Cromwellian heavy Regiment of Horse, later known as the Oxford Blues. They did not become Household Cavalry until 1820, when they were given the honour for their bravery at Waterloo.

The two were amalgamated after the First World War, but they retain traditional differences of uniform. The Life Guards wear scarlet tunic, white buckskin breeches and a gleaming cuirass : their helmets are brass and silver, with white plumes. The Blues wear dark-blue tunics with deep red facings, and red plumes in their helmets. The Life Guards' saddles are covered with white goatskin, the Blues with black lambskin. The chargers carry elaborate " shabracques," highly decorated saddlecloths—blue edged with gold for the Life Guards, red and pointed for the Blues.

The retinue of the State Coach has ceremonial trappings. The eight greys, mounted by four postilions, wear wine-coloured dressings. The postilions (who require great skill in making turns) wear a livery of gold and scarlet jackets, white buckskin breeches, and wigs under hunting caps. On foot beside the horses are the " walking men," in scarlet and gold jackets, carrying short walking-sticks to hold up the traces on the inside of a turn.

On the right hand inside the coach the Queen wears her traditional Parliament Robe of crimson velvet furred with ermine, on her head a jewelled diadem. At her side the Duke of Edinburgh wears the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet—a double-breasted coat with tails, a stand-up collar, gold epaulettes and a dress belt embroidered with gold oak leaves and acorns. Both will be seen clearly, for the interior of the coach is illuminated.

There are many other elements in this triumphant procession which progresses down the Mall—the Lord High Constable and the Master of the Horse riding immediately behind the coach, the Standard, the famous King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, the State Trumpeters, riding with each division of the Household Cavalry, in blue velvet jockey cap and gold-laced tunics bearing the Royal Cipher back and front, the Queen's Bargemaster and Watermen. Each makes its own contribution of traditional colour in a picture of pageantry which can never be surpassed.

At Queen Victoria's Coronation, when she rode in the same State Coach, the 2,000,000 people who filled the capital were a cheerful but unruly mob. It is in the organisation of the crowds, in fact, that there has been most change over the past century. This vast modern business of providing for spectators and many other necessary contributions to the Coronation spectacle is now the responsibility of the Minister of Works, who has described himself as the " builder, decorator, electrician and stage hand of the world's most glorious and moving pageant."

For this Coronation a special effort has been made to decorate the Mall, the Royal highway down which the Queen's procession will first pass. From the Victoria Memorial, gay with scarlet geraniums, in front of the stands, the procession will move beneath four towering triumphal arches. The spans of these arches meet 65 ft. above the ground, two lions and two unicorns surmount them, and beneath, a Princess's coronet hangs suspended on gold wires.

These arches, designed to set off the natural beauty of the plane trees in full leaf, are an innovation. So, too, are many of the features and decorations which line the Royal route and which, within the limits of budgets were designed to decorate the occasion. The Venetian blind standards and decorative poles of the City of Westminster and the strange heraldic beasts at the Abbey Annexe are new also. With streaming flags banners and banks of flowers, the background to the cheering crowds will mean that the Queen moves through a transformed London.

As far as the provision of stands is concerned the Ministry of Works has had a full-time job that began early last year. If all the seats provided are placed in a single row they stretch for 27 miles, and they will seat approximately 98,000 people in the Royal Parks and in front of Crown buildings. The Ministry has also had to commission colours and designs for the suitably magnificent setting inside Westminster Abbey.

Inside the Abbey the central point is the gold carpeted " theatre " before the altar where the Queen is crowned. It is here that stand King Edward's Chair, the Throne and the Chair of Estate.

King Edward's Chair, which encloses the Stone of Scone, has a long history. It has been used at every Coronation since Edward II, either for the anointing or the crowning, and usually for both. It is made of oak, which has been mutilated over the passage of time, but still contains traces of the original decoration, even a little of the figure of a seated king, who was probably Edward the Confessor himself. For this Coronation a special crimson damask has been woven for the cushions of the Coronation Chair, and this same damask will be used for the Throne and the

PIKEMEN OF THE NEW GENERATION GO TO THE TOWER OF LONDON: *Left*—A Yeoman of the Guard is seen giving some youngsters from Meadle, Bucks, advice on how to carry their weapons, and (*on right*) conducting them round the fortress. The boys are to take part in a Coronation carnival in their town, and this visit to the Tower was arranged to give them the background for their task. The Yeoman is wearing the service uniform of the Corps, and the boys are wearing replicas of the ceremonial uniform. The Corps was formed by Henry VII, and it is recruited from warrant officers and senior non-commissioned officers of the Army, all men with exemplary records.

Chair of Estate. Elsewhere the Abbey will be hung with blue and gold brocade tapestries suspended from balconies and boxes with a gold-woven pattern, and the Queen's Procession will move over carpet of blue Axminster with a specially short pile.

The Queen's Procession into the Abbey, led by the Royal Chaplains, followed by the Pursuivants, Standard Bearers, the bearers of Regalia and State Swords, is more solemn, but no less picturesque, than her procession from the Palace. By her side march Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, whose duty it is to be in close attendance on the Sovereign. Founded in 1509 by Henry VIII, the Gentlemen-at-Arms were originally composed of young nobles, "gorgeously attired," whom the King took abroad to rival the splendour of the French. Twenty-eight of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, with sword and plumed helmet, in gold and scarlet uniforms, escort the Queen. Equally glorious are the Heralds and Pursuivants, whose official dress consists of a tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms. The Heralds have tabards of satin and wear silver collars, while the junior Pursuivants have tabards of figured silk damask.

Much of the pictorial glory of the Coronation ceremony within the Abbey is painted in with the many-varied vestments and robes of clergy and peers, with the altar flashing with its "massive medley of plate." Although there has been some relaxation in the Orders of Dress, the brilliant masses and ranks of crimson which fill the Abbey will again recall Queen Victoria's simple words that the "sight was splendid."

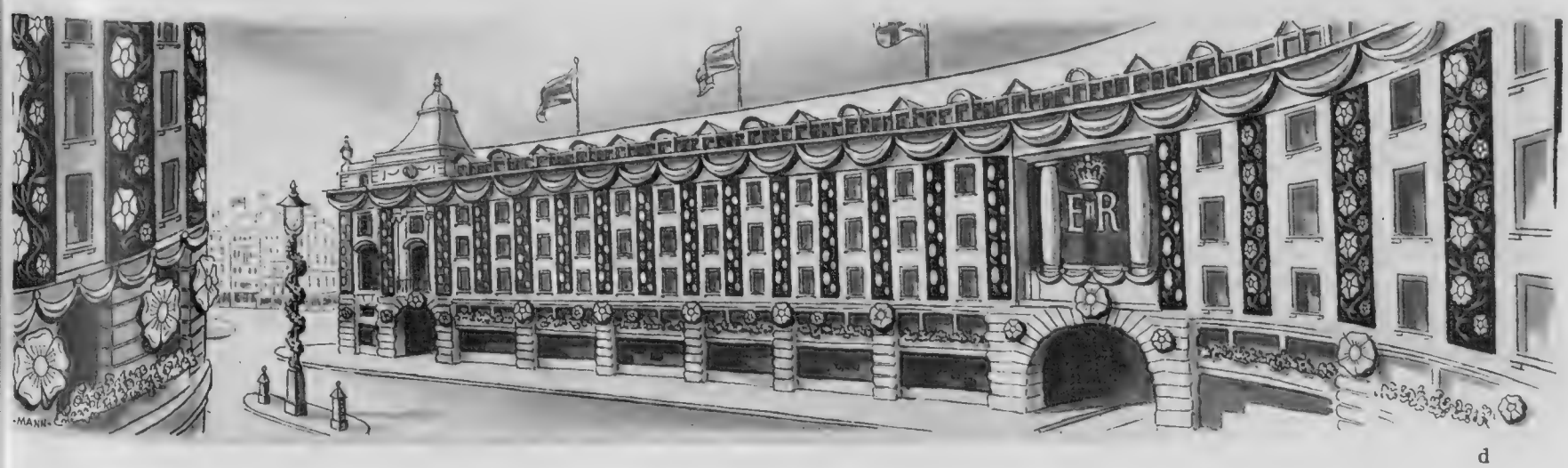
Peers taking part in the processions wear Robes of State with coronets over full dress uniform or full velvet Court Dress. Those in the congregation may wear mantles of Orders of Knighthood or Parliament Robes.

The Robe of State of a Peer is "of crimson velvet edged down the front with miniver pure, with a full cape of miniver pure with rows or bars of ermine tails according to degree." The degrees vary from four bars of ermine tails for a Duke or Duchess to two for a Baron or Baroness. Distinctions are also maintained in the different designs of the coronets. An Earl's coronet has eight silver balls raised on points with golden strawberry leaves between the points, a Baron's coronet has six silver balls and a Viscount's sixteen.

The relaxations which the Earl Marshal has now brought in apply only to the lower orders of the Peerage—Barons, Viscounts and their ladies. Up to the middle of the reign of Charles II, Barons had no coronets and they may now revert, if they please, to wearing a Cap of State. The granting of this right for Viscounts is entirely new. A Baroness or Viscountess may now wear a specially designed Robe of Crimson Velvet, which represents the first major change in the Coronation Robes of Peeresses since the reign of Queen Anne. The new robe has been introduced for economy reasons and can be worn with a specially designed Cap of State with gold tassel or knot of gold braid ending in drop pearls.

When the Queen leaves the Abbey for her return journey to the Palace she will take her place in a far longer, and perhaps more everyday, procession than the one which escorted her previously. She will now be preceded by many thousands of sailors, soldiers and airmen, including many contingents from the Commonwealth and Colonies. This great procession will stretch for two miles. It will be, in the main, dismounted and, including the bands, will consist of approximately 10,000 officers and men. At the head of the procession behind a group of Army bands will march Commonwealth and Colonial contingents. Behind these will march another group of bands followed by the Royal Air Force block. Behind the Royal Air Force block will come the British Army block in which every Arm and Branch of the Service will be represented. The Royal Navy, as the senior Service, will march behind the Army.

Once again the State Coach will be the centrepiece of magnificent display of marching men and military bands. The Queen will now be wearing the Imperial State Crown and the Robe of Purple Velvet. The Robe is made of pure silk hand-made velvet, furred with ermine tails and embroidered to a special design at the Royal School of Needlework. Amid all the breathtaking colour, the spectacle and pageantry of Coronation Day, this glimpse of a radiant, newly-crowned young Queen in rich purple and with jewels gleaming may be, of all, the most unforgettable.



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REHEARSING THE CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF PRIME MINISTERS IN READINESS FOR CORONATION DAY: Ten Royal Clarences (two-horse broughams) took part in this rehearsal at Woolwich Barracks, South London. Five of the Clarences are owned by the Queen and five belong to Sir Alexander Korda. Private owners have also loaned harness, horses, coachmen and equipment for this procession which on Coronation Day will set out from Buckingham Palace at 9.20 a.m. The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Ireland will drive in this particular procession.

MEMBERS OF THE KING'S TROOP OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY WHO WILL BE CONSPICUOUS DURING CORONATION DAYS IN LONDON: *Left*—Rehearsing their musical ride, a feature of the Royal Tournament. *Right*—Major F. W. C. Weldon, commanding officer, the King's Troop, seen in Regent's Park during another rehearsal, this time for Coronation Day. This will be the first time the King's Troop will have taken part in a Coronation, the title having been given to the Troop in 1947 by King George VI.

CORONATION PANOPLY

Equipping the Prime Ministers' Procession, the Role of the King's Troop R.H.A., Pompey and the Royal Horse Guards Band

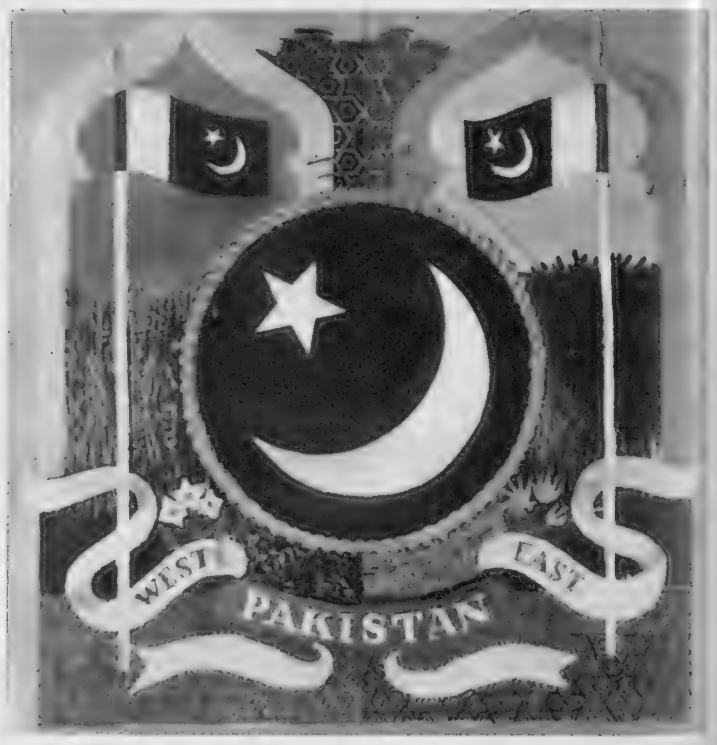
THE LONDON DRAYMEN WHO WILL GUIDE THE SPEAKER'S COACH FROM THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY: The men in their liveries, ready for the great day. The Speaker's journey is the shortest of all, as it takes only a minute or two.

PRE-CORONATION CHEERS TO TEST THE HORSES IN THE PRIME MINISTERS' CARRIAGE PROCESSION: One of the Royal Clarences being driven past a cheering, flag-waving crowd of soldiers during a rehearsal at Woolwich Barracks. The horses, although a trifle startled, acquitted themselves well. During the recent Sunday morning rehearsal through the streets of London, a pair of horses became entangled round a tree in the Mall, after one of them had stepped over a trace. By Coronation Day all problems of harnessing and the adjustment of equipment will have been solved.

POMPEY WILL BE ONE OF THE OLDEST HORSES TO PARADE ON CORONATION DAY: He is eighteen years old, and it is his proud task to carry the side kettledrums of the mounted band of the Royal Horse Guards which will escort the Queen to the Abbey. The drums, of Georgian silver, each weigh one hundredweight. They have been used on all important State occasions since the reign of George II. The drummer is Musician Gray, of the Household Cavalry.

THE PANOPLY OF THE CORONATION

TWO OF THE COMMONWEALTH EMBLEMS WHICH ARE ADORNING THE CORONATION STAND ERECTED IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE: *Left*—Young artists at work on the Australian emblem in the old South Gallery of the Victoria and Albert Museum. *Right*—The completed Canadian emblem. These emblems, which have been made by a team of artists working under the supervision of Mr. Kenneth Rowntree, a tutor of the Royal College of Art, form part of a set of eight representing the self-governing lands of the Commonwealth. The emblems were ordered by the Ministry of Works and have been placed on the quadrilateral stand in the centre of Parliament Square, where many of the Commonwealth visitors will be seated to watch the processions to and from Westminster Abbey on June 2. The emblems are being effectively displayed on a blue background covering the underside of the roof of the great stand. Each of the emblems is executed on hardboard and is 16 ft. square. Because of the size of the emblems it was difficult to find studio space for the artists, so the work has been carried out in a disused gallery of the Victoria and Albert Museum in Kensington.



THE EMBLEM OF PAKISTAN: This is one of the eight emblems designed for the quadrilateral stand in the centre of Parliament Square.

On left—

THE CORONATION CHAIR, IN WHICH QUEEN ELIZABETH II WILL BE CROWNED: There is in Westminster Abbey no more precious relic. While crowns have perished and been remade, the Chair has survived time's changes. In the past 600 years it has been the seat of every sovereign of England, with two exceptions, the boy King Edward V and King Edward VIII. Before it reached England the Stone of Scone, which the Chair encases, had been the seat of the crowning of the Kings of Scotland. The removal of the Stone to Scotland caused a ferment at the Abbey within recent memory.

PROCLAIMING THE CORONATION FROM FRIARY COURT, ST. JAMES'S PALACE: Garter King-of-Arms (Sir George Bellew), with the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, beside him, reads the proclamation regarding Her Majesty's pleasure touching her Royal Coronation. With this proclamation the work of organising for the great day of Coronation was really put under way.

CORONATION PRELUDES

To Arrange, To Consult, and To Rehearse; The Complex Task of Those Who Have Made the Coronation Pageant Possible

By JOHN MAY

PREPARATIONS for the great golden £1,000,000 day of the crowning of Britain's new Gloriana, Elizabeth II, went into top gear at the dawning of the Coronation year, in the short, dark days of January. By then, all the top functionaries who were intimately concerned in the tremendous complexities of ceremony and spectacle knew largely what for their part they had to do. It remained to arrange, to consult, and, above all, to rehearse, rehearse, rehearse until the task was perfected and the great honours of the great day could be fittingly fulfilled.

The topmost authority for all that was involved was the Coronation Commission itself, with Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at its head. Under this Commission was set up the Coronation Joint Committee, with the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, as its chairman. The Coronation Committee of the Privy Council was concerned with the domestic issues of Royalty involved. But the main burden rested upon one man, the Earl Marshal. As the sixteenth Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke of England, this great hereditary office had passed from father to son in his family for nigh five centuries. His was the overall responsibility for the whole vast Coronation Day set-up and—outside liturgical matters, which were, of course, the concern of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher—the direct responsibility for everything within Westminster Abbey.

Head of the College of Arms (the Heralds' College), the Earl Marshal had as his right-hand man the Garter Principal King-of-Arms, the Hon. Sir George Bellew. He was responsible for all ceremonial. In charge of summonses, invitations and seating within the Abbey itself was Chester Herald, Mr. J. D. Heaton-Armstrong. He had as his three principal assistants: Somerset Herald, Mr. M. R. Trappes-Lomax; Rouge Croix Pursuivant, Colonel J. R. B. Walker; and Portcullis Pursuivant, the Master of Sinclair.

Matters of dress in the Abbey were the responsibility of Bluemantle Pursuivant, Mr. J. A. Frere, with Garter acting when necessary for him. Representing the Earl Marshal on musical matters was Norroy and Ulster King-of-Arms, Sir Gerald Wollaston. Richmond Herald, Mr. A. R. Wagner, was maintaining liaison with the Scottish Heralds. Clarenceaux King-of-Arms, Sir Arthur Cochrane, supervised reception and dealt with general enquiries. And finally the Chief Gold Staff Officer was Major-General R. G. Fielden and his deputy was Major-General Sir John Marriott;

(*Continued on following pages*)

THE CORONATION COURT OF CLAIMS HOLDS A MEETING IN THE CHAMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN DOWNING STREET: Lord Clarendon (then the Lord Chamberlain), Lord Woolton, Lord Simonds (the Lord Chancellor), the Duke of Norfolk (hereditary Earl Marshal), Lord Jowitt and Lord Goddard (the Lord Chief Justice), seen together. After deciding the procedure claimants should follow, they then had to deliberate upon who would perform the traditional services to the Queen at the Coronation.

CORONATION PRELUDES: Some of the Many and Varied Preparations for the Great Day

HE HAS CHARGE OF THE POLICE MOUNTED BRANCH IN THE CORONATION PROCESSION: Sir John Nott-Bower, Deputy Commissioner. At Imber Court the police have been preparing their mounts for the ordeal of the crowds.

On left—**THE MINISTER OF WORKS PRESIDES OVER ONE OF HIS PRE-CORONATION PRESS CONFERENCES:** Mr. David Eccles, with a great model of the Coronation route from the Palace to the Abbey laid out before him.

PACING THE CORONATION PROCESSION: A regimental sergeant-major, with his pace-stick, accompanies one of the early rehearsals.

THE ABBEY CHOIR-MASTER AND HIS CHORISTERS: *Left*—Dr. William Neil McKie, the organist and choir-master at Westminster Abbey, who has been hard at work preparing for the great day. Dr. McKie hails from Melbourne. *Right*—Some of the Abbey choir at rehearsal. Dr. McKie will direct a choir of 400 voices, a 55-piece orchestra and the State trumpeters.

(Concluded from previous page)

the responsibility of the Gold Staff Officers, of whom there are some 400, is to act as Abbey ushers.

The Regalia and Royal robes were the concern of the Lord Chamberlain.

This was the main framework of responsibility for all that was to culminate within the Abbey itself on June 2. But outside was a still wider range. It included the Admiralty, War Office and the Royal Air Force: the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office; the Home Office and the Ministry of Works; the Royal Mews and Scotland Yard.

From the first, the most evident of all activities were those of the Ministry of Works in transforming London into a vast and glorious arena in which crowds estimated as likely to exceed 2,000,000 were to take part in the great occasion. Describing himself as the Earl Marshal's Coronation handyman, David Eccles, Minister of Works, set about spending his £1,000,000 budget on stands along the route, a £50,000 annexe to Westminster Abbey and the "theatre" within, and the welter of flood-lighting, street decorations, fireworks and flowers, besides the handling of ticket allocations and catering for the great day itself.

Stressing all along that only "the loveliest and best" was good enough, the Minister turned his Department to the task of completing a fantastic shopping list: timber and steel scaffolding, drapes of cotton, nylon and silk, carpets, tapestries, more than 10 acres of flowers, a Cloth of Gold and the satin for the Regalia Table in Westminster Abbey, some 6,000 padded chairs and stools for the congregation, and innumerable flags, emblems and coats-of-arms. Co-ordinating these innumerable items, the Minister had as one of the most important of the Coronation's backroom boys Mr. Roland Barker, Ceremonial Officer to the Minister of Works, who had experience from the previous Coronation in 1937.

As early as February the details of the decorations for the Mall, Whitehall, Parliament Square and outside the Abbey were settled. "We shall use 'Gustav Emich' geraniums to make a great display in front of the stands which are going up facing the Palace," said Mr. Eccles. Lions and unicorns were to fight for a Princess's coronet upon triumphal arches down the Mall. The Admiralty Arch was to be dominated by White Ensigns and bound with gold ropes. Trafalgar Square was "a bit of a problem," but would be floodlit at night, Nelson's Column looking like new. Parliament Square had been designed to represent the Commonwealth and Empire, and would be decorated with Commonwealth flags and arms, and flowers specially flown in by B.O.A.C.

As the coach drew to a standstill at Westminster Abbey, Mr. Eccles said, the Royal Standard would break from the pole over the entrance to the Annexe. To give animation and intrigue to the Annexe, it would be decorated with statues of the Queen's Beasts, dream creatures which would "wear expressions of ferocious loyalty on their aristocratic faces."

Sir Hugh Casson had designed groups of gay poles for the middle of Whitehall, representing the Household Cavalry. Government offices would be flagged with standards costing £30 for the largest, measuring nearly 20 ft. by 10 ft. The Admiralty would have hints of waves and anchors, with golden wickerwork sea-horses, and the War Office be red, white and blue.

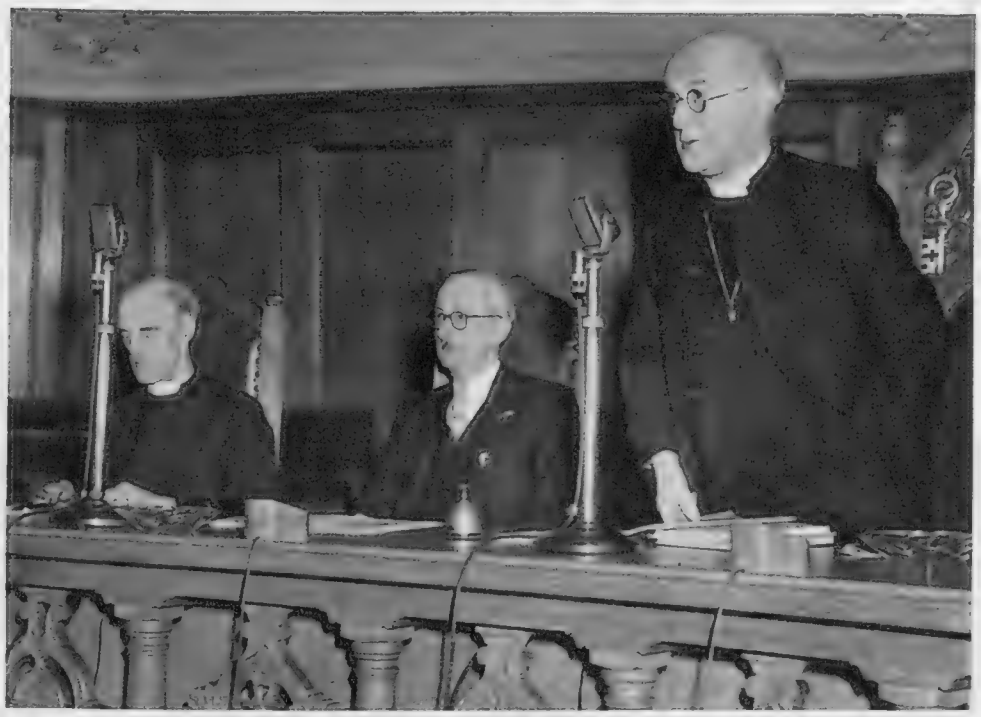
To advise him with flowers, the Minister personally telephoned Mrs. Constance Spry at her home near Windsor and asked her help. He brought in Professor Robert Gooden to design the blue and gold drapes inside the Abbey, and James Woodford as sculptor to design the Queen's Beasts. Otherwise he relied on talent within the Ministry of Works, which normally has to content itself with more mundane tasks. His chief architect was Mr. Eric Bedford.

Meanwhile, Headquarters London District had the marshalling of men of the Forces to take part in the processions. The War Office had booked Olympia from May 25 to June 5. There were innumerable details to be settled to achieve the final perfection. Trial marches were made at dawn through London's streets with stop-watches and pacing-sticks that looked like giant pairs of dividers. Men of the Special Air Service Regiment (the Malayan Scouts) and Gurkhas with their kukris and bagpipes arrived from Malaya to take part in the processions. The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, taking part in a Coronation for the first time, rehearsed their part in Regent's Park. Airmen on horseback rode in Hyde Park through cheering avenues of children and flags to train the steeds which were to carry their R.A.F. chiefs in the procession. About 15,000 Servicemen were to line the route, and 10,000 (2,500 from the Commonwealth and Colonies) to take part in the great procession with 2,000 bandsmen in nearly fifty bands.

The return procession from the Abbey, the Earl Marshal announced early in March, would be two miles long, take three-quarters of an hour to pass any given point, and would be entirely non-mechanised. "Everyone will either drive in carriage, ride horse or walk." And nine processions were to go to Westminster Abbey before the Coronation. The first was to come from the Mansion House, with the Lord Mayor in his ornate coach which the Boy Scouts dusted in a bob-a-job week. The second, ten minutes after, would be certain members of the Royal family from Buckingham Palace. The third, a car procession of representatives of foreign States was to come from St. James's Palace.

The Queen of Tonga, and the Sultans of Zanzibar, Johore, Selangor, Kalantan, Perak, Brunei and Labe were to ride in carriages from Buckingham Palace, followed by the procession of Prime Ministers, also from

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF AUSTRALIA HOLDS A PUBLIC BALLOT FOR SEATS UPON THE CORONATION ROUTE : Sir Thomas White initiating the draw in which 11,000 applicants from Australia were allotted 7,000 seats to see the processions.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS ASPECTS OF THE ORDER OF SERVICE : Dr. Fisher, with Sir George Bellew (Garter King-of-Arms) and Dr. Don (Dean of Westminster) at his right hand, outlining alterations in the detail of the Abbey ceremony.

IN THE STREETS AND IN THE WORKSHOPS THE TASK OF PREPARATION HAS GONE AHEAD WITH A STEADILY INCREASING MOMENTUM : *Left*—A crane hoisting the first flagstaff into position near the entrance to Admiralty Arch, in the Mall. *Right*—Putting the finishing-touches to the gold carpet for the Coronation Theatre. Two workers seen at the Glasgow factory of Messrs. James Templeton, who manufactured carpets for use at the Coronations of King Edward VII and King George VI. The carpet is of Chenille Axminster, woven seamless, having 288 tufts of 6-ply worsted yarn to the square inch, a closeness of weave which is extremely rare in modern carpet making.

the Palace. Only a minute or two was to be taken by the Speaker of the House of Commons in his coach. The seventh procession was to be the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, the next that of the Queen Mother, who was to be accompanied in her carriage by Princess Margaret. Then, finally, was to come the procession of the Queen herself, preceded by 1,000 Guardsmen, and accompanied by the crowning pageantry and glory of the Sovereign.

The Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace had for months been scheming, planning and borrowing horses and carriages. There was no difficulty about the great State Coach itself. With its wheels taller than a man now rubber-tyred for the first time, it had been refurbished at a cost of £1,000. The Windsor Greys, which to all but horsemen seemed to be white horses and some of which had never seen Windsor, were already in the Royal stables. They were exercised in the riding-school at the Royal Mews, with music blaring, children shouting and flags waving; they were taken over the route repeatedly—early in May one morning at 5 a.m. with the State Coach itself. The leading horses, it was arranged, were to be Tedder and McCreery, the centres Cransford and Tipperary, the pole ends Tovey and Snow White (named by the Queen when she was Princess), and the wheelers Cunningham and Eisenhower.

All had to be timed and rehearsed, and even more so did the music that was to add both to the gaiety and the solemnity of the occasion. The Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, under Colonel Roberts, had to provide, for instance, the Coronation fanfares that were to rip and quiver through the June air both inside and outside the Abbey. Thirty ceremonial trumpeters were to be drawn up outside the Abbey annexe to play fanfares as Royal coaches arrive. Seventeen ceremonial trumpeters and three side-drummers were to play specially composed fanfares inside the Abbey on top of the great screen which divides the choir from the nave. And, except during the actual ceremony, a band of seventy in Parliament Square (nearest of the route bands to the Abbey) was to entertain the crowds with light and patriotic music all day long.

Directing the music of the Coronation Service itself, Dr. William McKie, the Abbey organist, had rehearsed his 400 singers (358 supplementary singers from the Chapels Royal, Windsor, Eton and elsewhere, and thirty men and twelve boys from the Abbey itself) early on through the score of Coronation pieces. He had arranged a sub-conductor to relay his beat to outlying sections. And, of course, new music had been written for some parts of the service.

Arrangements for coverage by Press, radio, television and film were said to have cost over £10,000, all of which would be recovered. Besides the B.B.C.'s broadcasts there were to be a three-dimensional film and the finest colour film ever made of the rich pageantry and glory of British monarchy. This was to bring the great occasion to hundreds of millions in Britain and all over the world. But also there was the problem of handling the millions who would be actually present.

Seventy tall wooden gates, each 9 ft. high, would seal off the route of the procession, Scotland Yard announced. There were to be policemen every 2 yards where there were no barriers, and one every 5 yards where there were metal rails. Between 12,000 and 15,000 would line the route, a third of them from the provinces. People with seats near Westminster Abbey were warned to be in their places by 6 a.m., those near Piccadilly and Hyde Park by seven, and those on the return route—Marble Arch, Oxford Circus and Regent Street—by nine.

The routes were divided into seven sections, designated by colours. There were to be sixty points where pedestrians and traffic could cross. And London Transport announced that it would run Coronation-eve buses and tube trains until 1.30 a.m., starting again at 3 a.m.

One hundred thousand Boy Scouts, each wearing an official badge, it was announced, would have the "good turn" job of selling the approved Souvenir Coronation Programme, to be published by King George's Jubilee Trust, both on the three days preceding the Coronation and along the route on June 2: 4,000-odd of these were to be on duty on the route itself, collecting their supplies of programmes from such depots as the Bank of England, the Royal Academy, the Colour Court of St. James's Palace, County Hall, and elsewhere.

The Lord Great Chamberlain, fifth Marquess of Cholmondeley, had the responsibility of arranging to feed 4,000 Coronation guests in the Palace of Westminster. Harley Street physicians were to be the first-aid men in the Abbey, and elsewhere the St. John Ambulance Brigade was to operate as efficiently as always.

All this and much more was prepared and rehearsed in advance. Seat rackets and exorbitant demands for accommodation fell down early, but as the time of the Coronation drew near, desperate people were to pay desperate prices to see and enjoy an occasion the like of which had never occurred before and in many lifetimes would never come again. "Our Sovereign is a young and beautiful woman," said Mr. David Eccles. And added: "The Government is already spending too much money."

One aspect of the great preparations remained secret until the last, despite attempts across the Atlantic to pretend to have discovered it. This was the secret of the Queen's Coronation gown, which was being prepared in the workroom of Norman Hartnell. Everything, or almost everything, was known to the loyal subjects of the Queen and the waiting world weeks and sometimes months ahead. It was all part of the mounting sense of expectancy that gripped the whole nation. But this was inviolate. The Queen had commanded that no detail of the gown should be revealed until Coronation Day, flowering in all its glory after long months of preparation and planning, had at last come.

CORONATION PRELUDES

ONE OF THE CORONATION ROUTE CRUSH BARRIERS : This barrier is outside St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and will help to ensure on Coronation Day effective police control in the Trafalgar Square area, where there will be some of the biggest crowds of all, as the outward and return processions pass this way. Since their erection the barriers have tended to slow the movement of traffic travelling through the heart of London.

OLIVER CROMWELL BEFORE BEING BOXED UP : England's only dictator, who disapproved so heartily of the monarchy, will not be seen by the Coronation crowds at Westminster, as he will have a strong protective wooden casing around him. Towering above Cromwell is the scaffolding for one of the many Westminster stands.

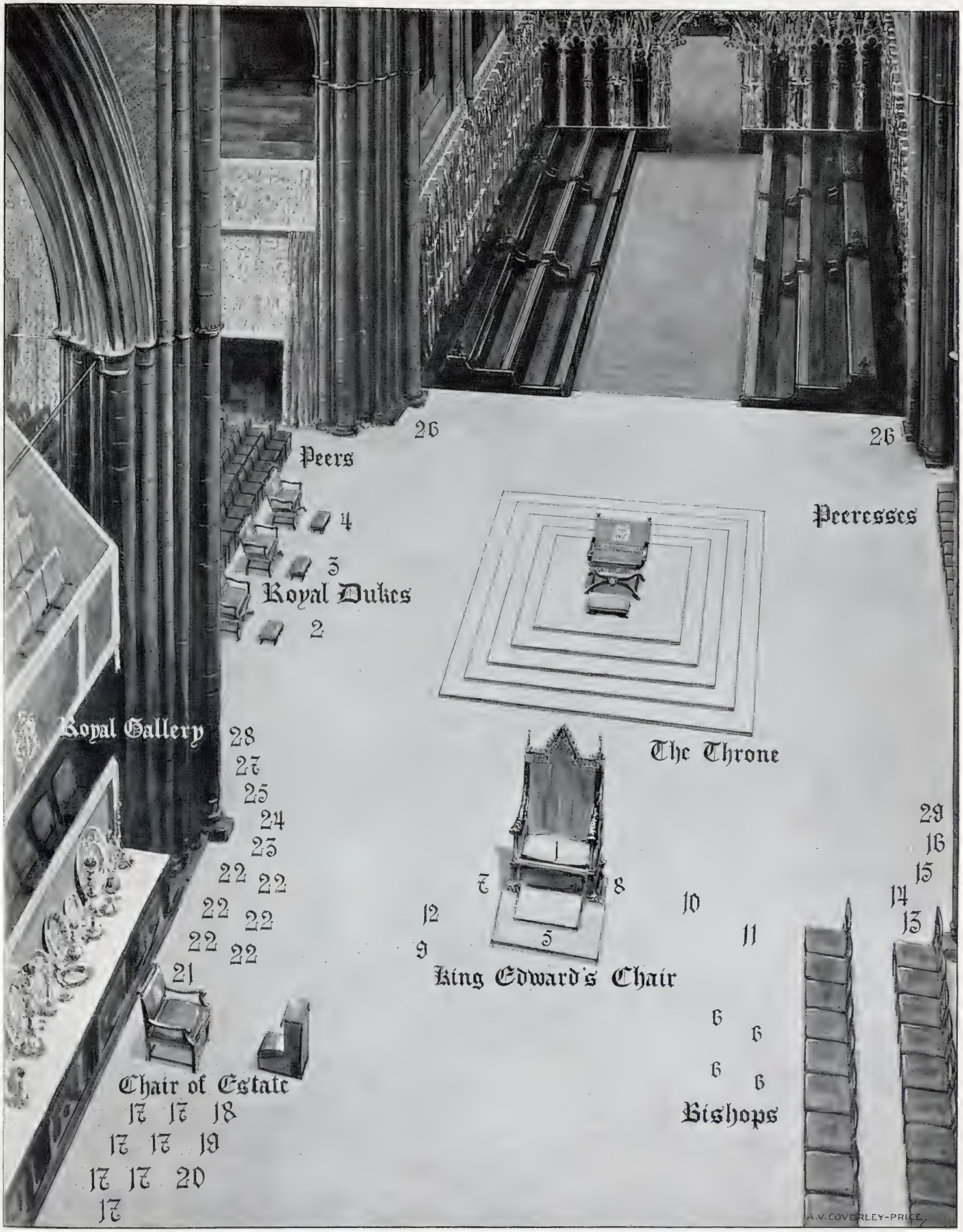
On right—

MAKING BEARSKINS FOR THE CORONATION CEREMONIAL : This eighty-five-year-old craftsman, Mr. Benjamin Goodman, appears to be working on lobster-pots, but actually he is making the framework for the bearskins for men of the Guards, many of whom are newly-equipped.

THE QUEEN'S CYPHER, E.R. II, BEING FIXED TO THE CEREMONIAL COAT OF A TRUMPETER OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY : A woman fitter in the workrooms of a London firm. On the right of the picture is the full dress tunic of a lieutenant-colonel of the Irish Guards.

PREPARING THE PIKES OF THE YEOMEN WARDERS FOR USE ON CORONATION DAY : Mr. Herbert McNab at work at the Wilkinson Sword Factory at Acton. Orders for over 2,000 ceremonial swords have been placed with Wilkinsons for the Coronation. They are mainly for officers of the Household Cavalry and the Yeomen of the Guard.

THE MOTIF OF THE QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBE IS THAT OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY DURING THE REIGN : Highly-skilled women are seen embroidering the Coronation robe at the Royal School of Needlework, Prince's Gate, Kensington. On the left of the table is Miss Violet Wise, and on the right (further from camera) Miss M. Evans, both of whom were engaged on the Coronation robe for Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. In front on the right is Miss Bartlett. The robe, of pure silk, has been embroidered in a design chosen by the Queen. The Royal School of Needlework was founded by Princess Christian in 1872.

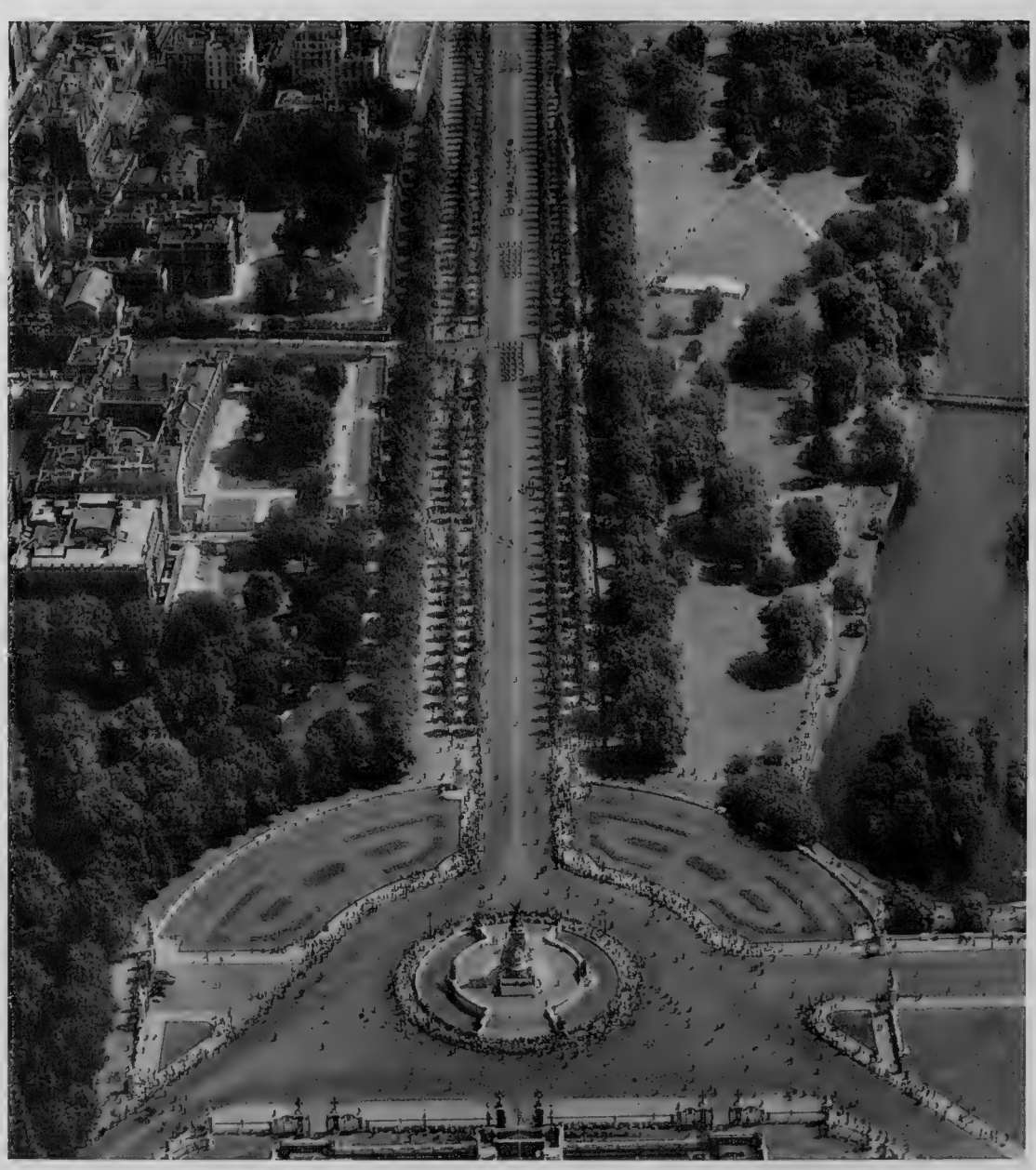


AT THE MOMENT OF CROWNING

The Positions Which Will Be Taken Up in the Theatre of Westminster Abbey When the Crown is Set on the Queen's Head

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE SPHERE" BY VICTOR COVERLEY-PRICE

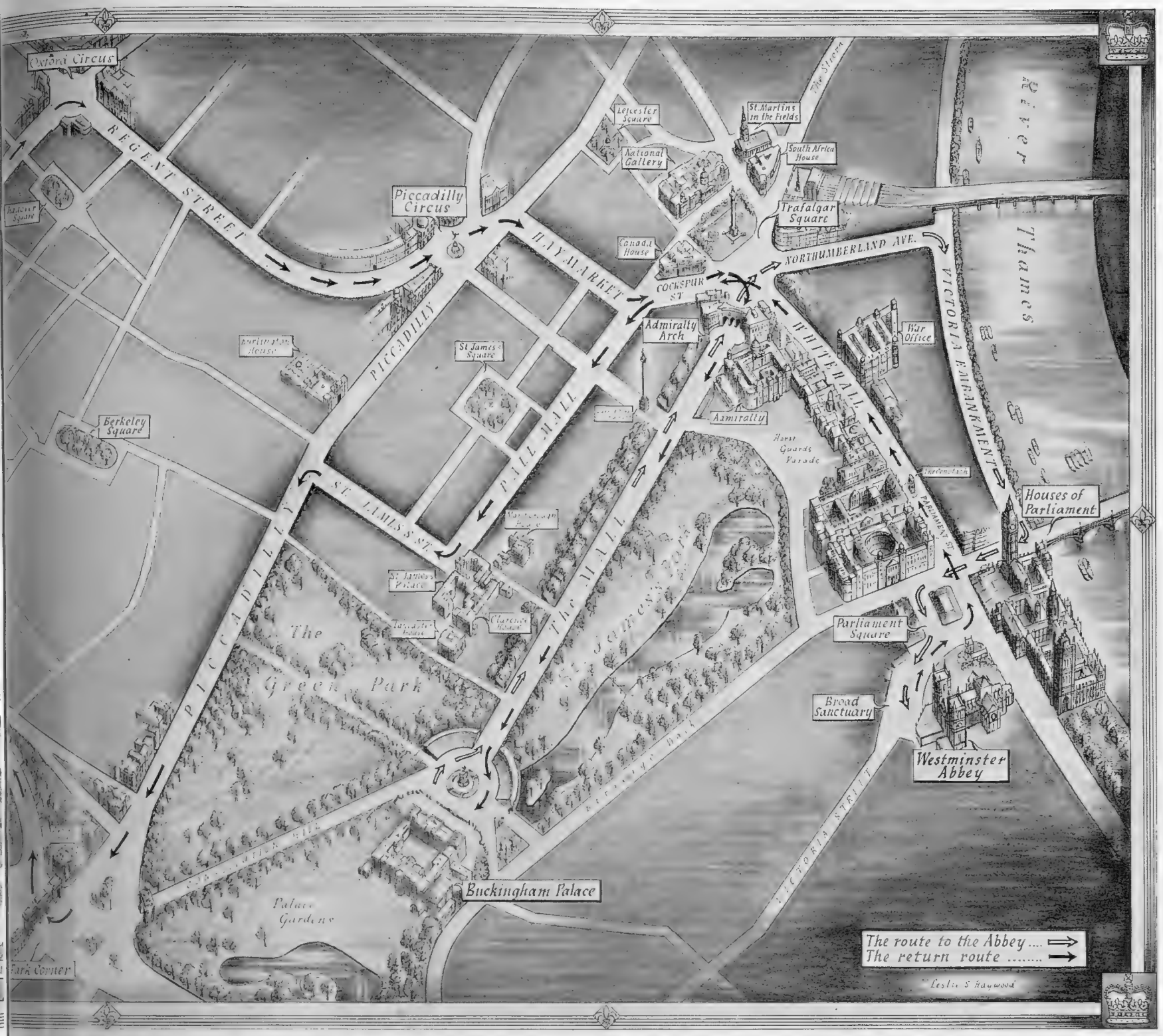
The Coronation Service is expected to last from 11.15 a.m. to 1.45 p.m. The supreme moment of the ceremony is timed to come at about 12.30 p.m. when the Archbishop of Canterbury places St. Edward's Crown on the Queen's head. At this moment the whole congregation will acclaim the event by crying "God Save the Queen!", and all those who have coronets or the revived Caps of State, such as peers and peeresses, will put them on at the same time. There will be a massed fanfare of trumpets, and simultaneously the guns at the Tower of London and in Hyde Park will fire Royal salutes. The key to the numbering in this drawing, showing the positions of the participants at the moment of crowning, is as follows: **(1)** The Queen; **(2)** Duke of Edinburgh; **(3)** Duke of Gloucester; **(4)** Duke of Kent; **(5)** Archbishop of Canterbury; **(6)** Archbishop of York and Bishops Assistant; **(7)** Bishop of Durham; **(8)** Bishop of Bath and Wells; **(9)** Dean of Westminster; **(10)** Lord Great Chamberlain; **(11)** Lord Chamberlain; **(12)** Sword of State; **(13)** Lord High Constable; **(14)** Earl Marshal; **(15)** Lord Chancellor; **(16)** Lord Privy Seal; **(17)** Lords Bearers of the Regalia; **(18)** Curtana, Sword of Mercy; **(19)** Sword of Spiritual Justice; **(20)** Sword of Justice; **(21)** Mistress of the Robes; **(22)** Maids of Honour; **(23)** Garter King-of-Arms; **(24)** Black Rod; **(25)** Lord Mayor of London; **(26)** Heralds; **(27)** Lyon King-of-Arms; **(28)** Norroy and Ulster King-of-Arms; **(29)** Clarenceux King-of-Arms.



LONDON'S GREAT PROCESSIONAL WAY VIEWED FROM AN AEROPLANE FLYING ABOVE BUCKINGHAM PALACE: At 10.26 a.m. on June 2 the Queen will set out in her golden coach for Westminster Abbey along this famed route that has seen so much of Royal history, and she will arrive back at the Palace at 4.30 p.m. in time to see the fly-past staged by the Royal Air Force. In the evening it is a safe prediction that the whole area in front of the Palace will be thronged by the tens of thousands who will come to acclaim Her Majesty on this the greatest day of her reign. *Below*—THE GOAL OF THE JOURNEY: This view shows Westminster Abbey and the great array of stands which have been erected in the immediate vicinity. Projecting from the north-west tower of the Abbey is the Pavilion, or Annexe, where the Queen will robe before walking in procession to the Theatre, where she will be crowned.

The CORONATION ROUTE

A Special Map of the Royal Progress Through London



THE WEST END AND THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER THROUGH WHICH THE QUEEN WILL PASS ON JUNE 2 : In this special map of the route Leslie S. Haywood depicts the outward journey of the Queen's procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, via the Mall, Northumberland Avenue, Victoria Embankment and Parliament Square, and the route of the two-mile-long Coronation procession through Parliament Square, Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, the East Carriage Road in Hyde Park, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, Haymarket, Trafalgar Square, and so to the Mall and Buckingham Palace. In all, this great return procession will take forty-five minutes to pass any given point. There will be about 15,000 Servicemen lining the route and nearly 10,000 in the actual procession, including 2,500 from the Commonwealth and colonies. Nearly 2,000 bandsmen, in forty-seven bands, will be on parade. The first units of the return procession move off at 1.45 p.m. as soon as the Coronation service ends. By the time the State Coach is ready to move off from the Abbey shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon the procession will extend as far as Hyde Park Corner. It is estimated that 1 hour 40 mins. is needed for the State Coach to travel the 5 miles 250 yards back to Buckingham Palace. On the morning of the Coronation the crowds on the outward sections of the route will have much to observe. The first car procession of certain members of the Royal Family actually reaches the Abbey at 8.55 a.m. There are to be nine outward processions in all, including the procession of Prime Ministers from the Commonwealth, which sets out from the Palace at 9.20 a.m.

On right—

THE EAST CARRIAGE ROAD OFF PARK LANE SEEN FROM THE AIR : The great bank of stands which rises on the Park Lane site of the carriageway continues down to Apsley House, where there is an even more elaborate series of stands, some of them built up on massive steel girders and surrounding the walls of Apsley House.

THE CROWN JEWELS

The Symbols of Royalty; Their Romantic and Sometimes Dramatic History Down the Ages; How They are Cared for Within the Precincts of the Tower

By JOHN MAY

HOW and when the gold plate, the crowns, the sceptres, bracelets, swords, spurs and other ornaments and ensigns of sovereignty travel from the grey fastness of the Tower of London to the blue-and-silver-draped interior of Westminster Abbey for the Coronation is (so says a Palace official) "a mystery well preserved for obvious reasons of security."

Many of the English crown jewels have in the past been lost, stolen and destroyed. The Royal diadem of "gould wyerworke sett with slight stones and two little bells" which crowned Edward the Confessor himself, the saint-king who built the Abbey, was smashed by Cromwell's Puritan hammers. The new orb which Charles II held at the Coronation after the Restoration was thrust into the baggy breeches of a thief. Mary II's sceptre lay lost at the back of a dusty shelf for a century. But the jewels nevertheless remain the only regalia in the world on view for all to see.

Visitors to the Tower of London came in ever-increasing thousands early this year to see the half-a-hundred fabulous Royal treasures housed there. Then, more than a month before Coronation Day, the jewels were spirited away for cleaning, repairing and final refurbishing. They went secretly to the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company in Regent Street, London, W.1. Experts in white overalls, with the precise fingers and delicate tools of their craft removed and remounted such gems as the Black Prince's ruby, the Stuart sapphire, and the brilliants cut from the Cullinan.

Premises like these are always well guarded with security devices, but two specialists had been to the Goldsmiths Company in March to install additional protection. It was so secret that during the installation even senior officials, it was said, were asked "Will you please leave?" The men belonged to a firm which wired Windsor Castle, the Bank of England's banknote printing works, the premises of diamond dealers in Hatton Garden, and the strong-rooms of many embassies and banks. The method is secret, but the principle of such installations is that any bandit making his smash-and-grab releases an outer ring of mechanical protection which imprisons him on the spot.

The same team was responsible for the security system at the Tower of London, the strongest in the world. Visitors to the Jewel House when the regalia is there may, if they take the trouble, glimpse something of it—a guardianship which welds the ancient and traditional with the modern and scientific, the electronic with the Tudor, and reduces almost to impossibility the chances of such mishaps as have occurred in the past.

The Tower of London is policed by Yeomen Warders in workaday blue undress uniforms, scarlet-lined cloaks, and pie-shaped Tudor bonnets. They wear their rich scarlet-and-gold State dress uniforms on half-a-dozen special parades a year. They are not, as sometimes called, "Beefeaters" (who are correctly the Yeomen of the Guard, a separate body). And their duties seem to include selling postcards, keeping sentry, conducting parties, and jovially posing arm-in-arm with young lady visitors for snapshots. But three at a time are seconded to the Keeper of the Jewel House, Major-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., to keep guard over the regalia.

The private apartments of the Keeper of the Jewel House are above the grim Traitor's Gate. He has his own curator, and is in turn responsible to the Lord Chamberlain, whose offices are at St. James's Palace. Members of the public, having paid one shilling to enter the fortress, pass through the archway beneath the Bloody Tower and pay another to ascend the spiral, rail-divided stairs of the Wakefield Tower to the jewel room. They are warned not to smoke or take photographs, and—while circulating round the sparkling central pyramid of prodigally gemmed goldware—are cautioned to beware of pickpockets!

The room is a vaulted chamber dating from Henry III. On the east side is a small chapel. "Yes, this is where the imprisoned King Henry VI prayed and was murdered," says an unbonneted Warder. Tankards, salt-cellars, crowns, gigantic maces, rings, sceptres and dishes the size of dustbin lids are displayed in three glistening yellow tiers in a brilliantly-lit eight-sided showcase. The 2-ft.-high State Salt Cellar, the "Exeter Salt," like a model medieval castle, tops the pile.

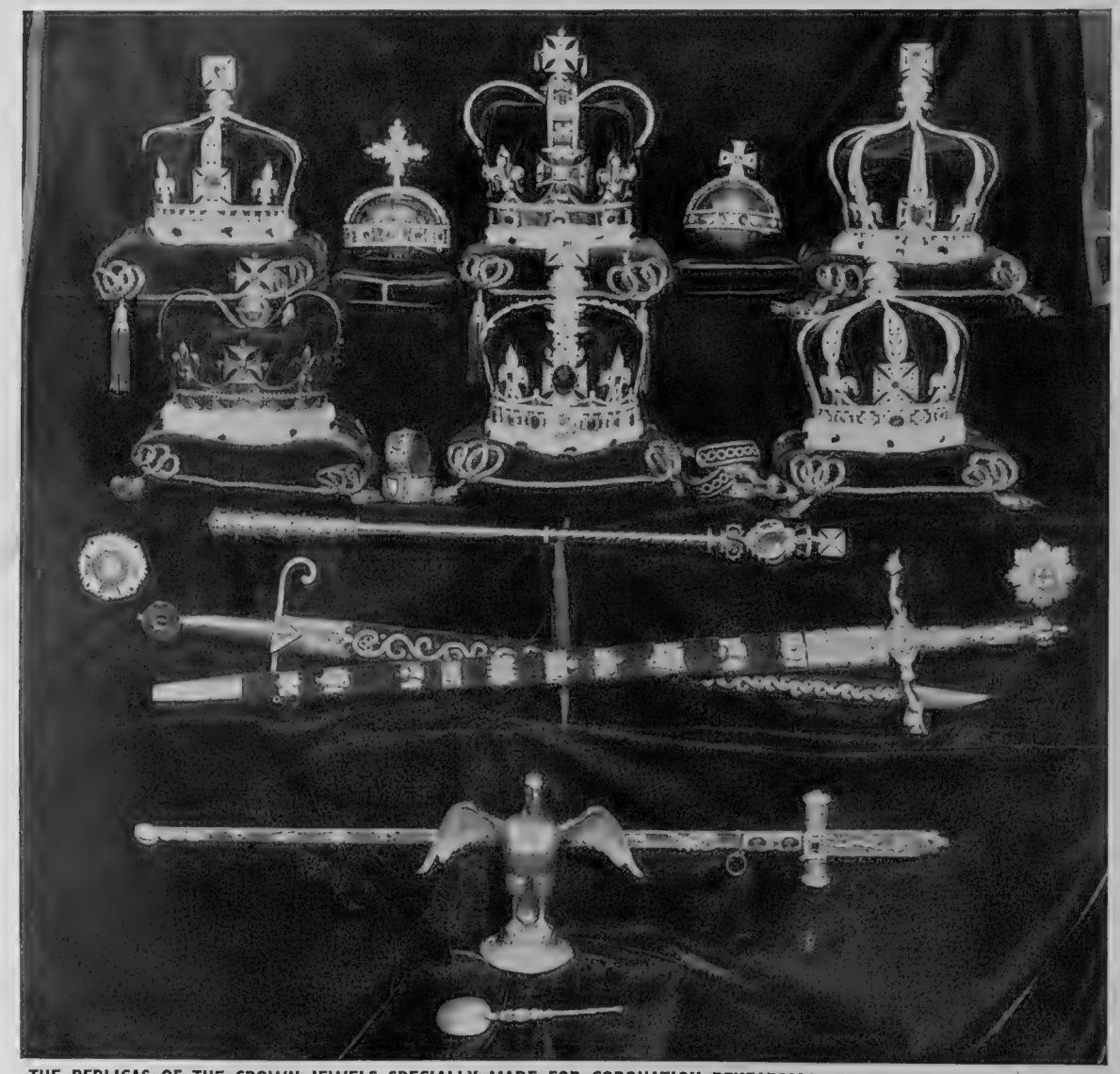
Encircling the glass showcase, and a [illegible] or two from it, are eight windows. At first glance these two casings of glass seem to be the only protection. But a sledge-hammer blow would make a hole [illegible] teaplate size in the outer armourplate glass. And behind each pane of it are a score of invisible columns [illegible] greater protection than any iron bars—rays focused on photo-electric cells which, if interrupted, would bring steel shutters crashing down to lock immovably round the treasure.

That at least appears to be the system to the non-technical onlooker. What extra safeguards operate is less apparent. They could include automatically barred doorways, with wailing sirens and clanging bells to rouse out the Tower troops, the Warders, Scotland Yard's mobile patrols and the Thames police in their high-speed river craft. And if the Crown Jewels are not shown in the setting of a magnificent medieval hall or against some such suitable background, it is of course because their value is such that in the Wakefield Tower they are exhibited virtually in a safe—not without reason.

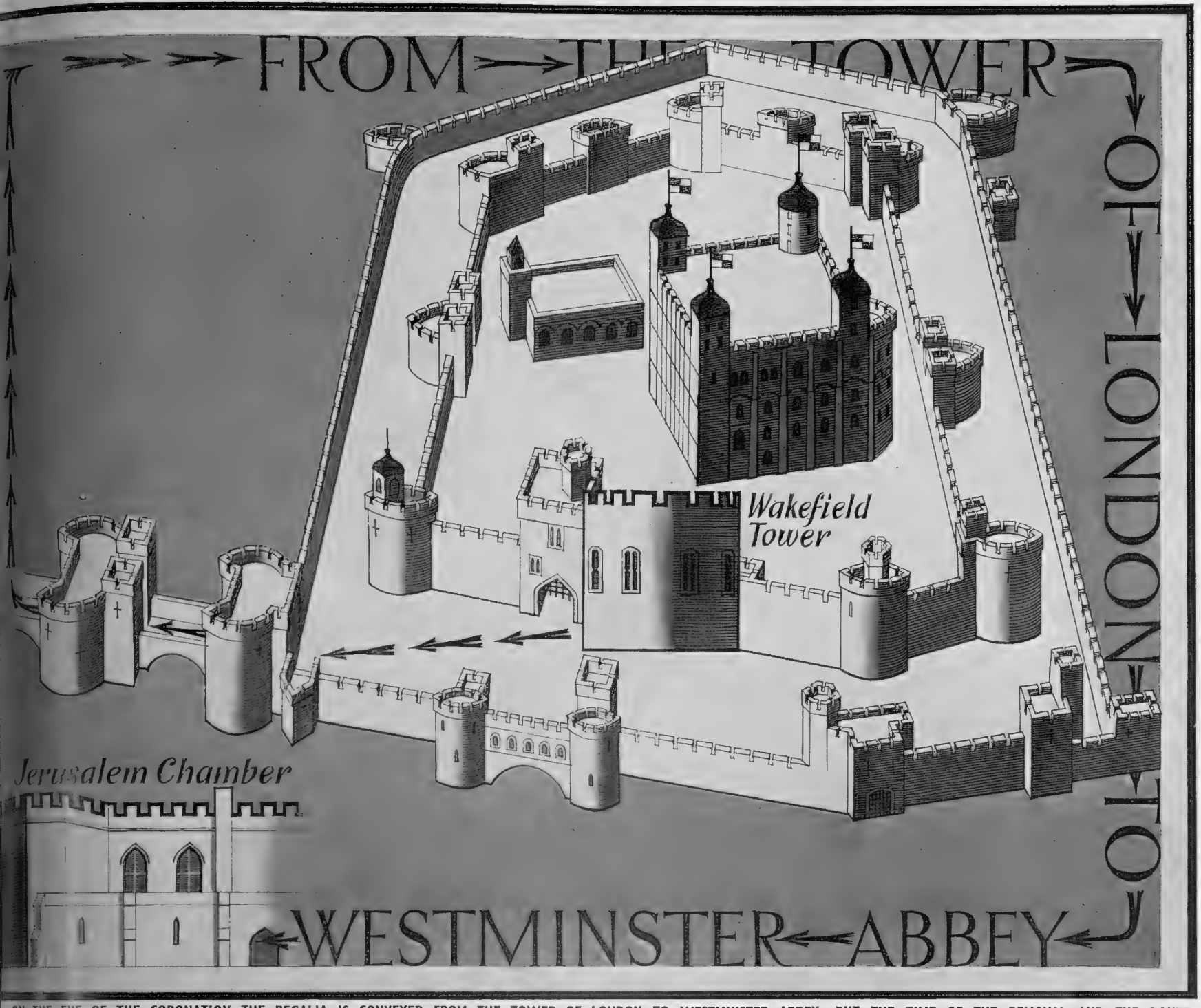
Before the day of the Coronation, the Crown Jewels are stored overnight in Westminster Abbey as a survival of an old custom. The old Saxon jewels had been kept there permanently in the strong-room of the Chapel of the Pyx. When, 600 years ago, monks broke in, the treasure was transferred to the Tower, where it seemed safe. In 1815 a woman forced her hand through the iron bars, caught hold of a crown and tried unsuccessfully to pull it out. But it was in the St. Martin Tower 150 years before that the most daring robbery took place.

The seventy-seven-year-old caretaker of the jewels, a man named Talbot Edwards, was showing them to a parson one April day, when the parson's wife fainted. The caretaker and his wife looked after the lady so well that they all became very friendly. Then one morning the parson rode up on horseback with three companions, and two of them went inside with him to see the regalia. The caretaker did not know that his clerical friend was in fact "Colonel" Thomas Blood in disguise. Nor did he know that the other two were also desperate men, each, like Blood, with £1,000 on his head.

As the caretaker unlocked the grille that divided the vaulted treasure-room, "Parson" Blood brought out a mallet and coshed him. "Hold the door, old rat," he said, propping the unconscious body against it. He flattened the top of the crown with his mallet and stuffed it into his leather wallet. One of his gang was



THE REPLICAS OF THE CROWN JEWELS SPECIALLY MADE FOR CORONATION REHEARSALS: While the costly treasures of the realm have been kept carefully guarded in the Tower of London Jewel House these replicas, made by a London firm of theatrical goods manufacturers, have been used for the various rehearsals connected with the Coronation. At the top of the picture are seen the crown made for Queen Elizabeth, Consort of George VI, the Coronation Orb, the Crown of St. Edward, the Consort's Orb and the crown made for Queen Mary. The Imperial State Crown stands in the centre of the second row, with the Prince of Wales Crown on the left, and on the right the Imperial Crown of India. The Sword of Mercy and Sword of State are below the Sceptre.



ON THE EVE OF THE CORONATION THE REGALIA IS CONVEYED FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BUT THE TIME OF THE REMOVAL AND THE ROUTE FOLLOWED ARE KEPT SECRET: If the usual procedure is followed on the occasion of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II the Crown Jewels will be conveyed to St. James's Palace on the eve of the Coronation, and then they will be taken in a semi-State coach and escorted by Cavalry to the Abbey's Cloister Gate, there to be received by clergy. At the Coronation of King George VI, after the Crown Jewels had been received at the Cloister Gate of the Abbey, they were borne into the Jerusalem Chamber, and there delivered over to the temporary custodians—the Yeomen of the Guard—to whom belongs the privilege of guarding the regalia throughout the night preceding the Coronation. About two hours before the service is due to begin, the Abbey clergy, clad in their new copes, re-enter the Chamber and convey the Jewels through the Cloisters, some to the High Altar and some to St. Edward's Shrine. The Ampulla is filled with Holy Oil and remains at the High Altar. Other parts of the regalia are taken to the Annexe at the West Door of the Abbey.—*Specially Drawn for "The Sphere" by Geoffrey Fraser.*

sawing a gold mace into portable halves, and the other loosening his belt to stow the orb in his trousers. Then luck struck a blow for Edwards.

His soldier son, absent in Flanders ten years, returned unexpectedly and came marching in to see his father. Hearing steps, Blood partially lost his nerve, met him outside and with a glib greeting walked out. The old man revived and raised the alarm. Shouts, a chase, shots and the fake parson was captured. "You 've made a bigger catch than you know," he said, pulling off a false beard. "Colonel Thomas Blood, at your service!" The end of the tale is as astounding as the rest. Charles II himself visited Blood in the Tower, and gave him his liberty, a Royal pardon and a pension!

The crown, orb and mace which Blood and his accomplices intended to put to their own uses were new. They had been made in 1661 at King Charles's order by Sir Robert Vyner, the famous London goldsmith, in the pattern of the old regalia destroyed twelve years before. Roughly half of the crown jewels of to-day, in fact, date from this time. A few pieces go back to the Middle Ages and some, of course, are very recent. But because most of the regalia was smashed and melted down by the Commonwealth's Parliamentary Commissioners (they sold the gold from Alfred the Great's crown alone for £238), most of it now dates from the seventeenth century.

The oldest treasures of to-day are those that escaped harm because they were not obviously connected with royalty. The ampulla, a two-handled flask in the form of a standing eagle with outstretched wings, and the anointing spoon are the oldest of all. They are connected with the most solemn moment of the Coronation. Re-feathered in the seventeenth century, the eagle shows its great age, possibly more than 500 years, by the crude threading when the head is unscrewed.

Two crowns are used for the Coronation. The first is the great gold St. Edward's Crown, named after Edward the Confessor. Made for Charles II to surmount his flowing black periwig, it weighs nearly 7 lb. (an ordinary hat, for comparison, weighs only a few ounces). It is therefore changed for the lighter Imperial State Crown made for the Coronation of Queen Victoria. The circlet of this Crown of State was re-shaped early this year to fit Queen Elizabeth, so that she could wear it to drive through London after leaving the Abbey. Framed in platinum of oakleaf pattern, it is set with more than 3,000 diamonds and pearls. Four long pearl drops on it are called Queen Elizabeth the First's earrings, and the sapphire in the uppermost cross is supposed to have come from the ring of the Confessor.

The Jewelled Sword handed to the Queen by the Archbishop with the exhortation "With this sword do justice," is similarly a substitute. Made for George IV, and thickly crusted with gems in the design of rose, thistle and shamrock, it is used for the service because the Great Sword of State, with gold quillion (crosspiece) in the form of a lion one side and a unicorn the other, is again too heavy except to be carried in procession.

Symbolic of knighthood, the Golden Spurs of St. George, though made for Charles, have the pre-Norman single point at the heel instead of the rowel. The Gold Bracelets, made at the same time, though possibly never yet used, have been "rediscovered" for Queen Elizabeth's Coronation. Three months ago Dr. Fisher announced that they were in fact the "Armils" which had been confused with the Stole Royal. New ones will be presented to the Queen with the words: "Receive the Bracelets of sincerity and wisdom." He also said: "If we were iconoclasts we would get rid of the Orb." The Primate who introduced it in 1687 did not realise that he was duplicating the Sceptre, which already had an orb with a cross on it to symbolise Christianity's domination over the world.

Between receiving the Orb and then the Sceptre with the Cross and the Rod with the Dove (emblems of royalty derived perhaps originally from a staff or walking-stick), the Sovereign has the Ring, "the wedding-ring of England," placed upon the third finger of the right hand—the finger on which a wedding-ring used to be worn. A sapphire with the Cross of St. George set on it in rubies, the ring was made for William IV. Queen Victoria had a smaller one made for her little finger, but the Archbishop insisted on placing it on her third finger. "I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again," wrote Victoria, "which I did at last with great pain."

The Sceptre with Cross, held in the Queen's right hand, bears in its head the Great Star of Africa, made from the Cullinan diamond. (The second Star of Africa is in the Crown of State, and the third and fourth are both in Queen Mary's Crown.) When uncut, the Cullinan was the largest diamond in the world, weighing 1½ lb. (3,025 carats); a model of its original size is displayed at the Jewel House in the Tower. It was found by chance one January day in 1905 by the manager of the Premier Mine in Pretoria, and named after the chairman of the company. Generals Botha and Smuts, who had fought against Britain in the Boer War, presented it to King Edward VII on his sixty-sixth birthday as a token of South Africa's loyalty to the Crown. It cost £150,000.

Stories of devotion and loyalty, and tales of adventure, too, attach to the many other crowns made for queens, princes and special occasions, to the special swords and eight ceremonial maces carried at coronations as reminders of the fighting weapons of olden days, to the salt-cellars and wine-fountain used for coronation banquets, to the alms-dishes and christening fonts, the tankards and chalices.

Yet these Crown Jewels are more than priceless treasures, more indeed than a tangible record of history in royal heraldic form. In an irreverent age, they are the symbols, in the most precious shapes and materials possible, of the links between British monarchy and the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon, and other British possessions and territories—solid signs of sanity and glory in a mad, bad world.

WESTMINSTER TRANSFORMED FOR THE CORONATION

The Heart of the Queen's Capital, and the Historic Scene of Her Crowning

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE SPHERE" BY DENNIS FLANDERS

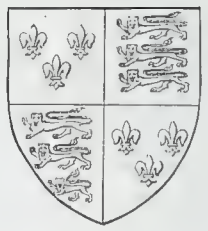
For many months before the Coronation the work of transforming Westminster Abbey and its environs has been going ahead under the direction of the Office of Works, and when this drawing was made by Dennis Flanders the setting of the stage for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II was in all major respects complete. At the West Door of the Abbey, in Broad Sanctuary, it will be seen that there has arisen a mighty Pavilion. This Annexe projects from the base of the north-west tower, and is lit by a large window divided into vertical panels and facing down Victoria Street. The Royal entrance takes the form of a porch set against the northern side of the structure, the door of which is protected by a canopy made of transparent material to give as good a light as possible for photographers at the moment when the Queen steps from her coach and enters the Abbey for her crowning. The Pavilion is constructed of tubular steel, with walls of timber and building board, painted on the outside. Within it the Coronation procession will be marshalled for the return journey to Buckingham Palace. Guarding the Pavilion are the Queen's Beasts, the fabulous animals which have been devised by Mr. James Woodford, R.A. On the left of Mr. Flanders' drawing can be seen the vast Coronation stand which has been built on the site of the old Westminster Hospital, while in Parliament Square there is another great stand, and St. Margaret's (except for the tower) is almost shrouded by the stands erected in the churchyard. It is on the old Westminster Hospital site that the new Colonial Office will eventually arise.

1066—1154

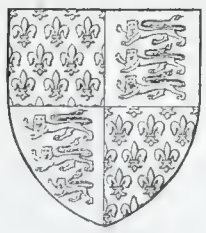
1154—1340

THE COAT OF ARMS FOR THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY ANNEXE : This was the original clay model of the device which now adorns the entrance.

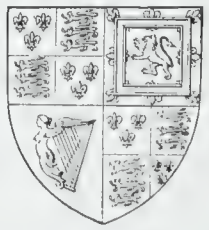
RICHARD II



1405—1603



1340—1405



THE STUARTS

THE ROYAL ARMS

"The Shorthand of History," They Tell the Story of the English Crown Through the Ages

By H. T. KIRBY

THE Royal Arms of England display much of the charm of heraldry—that science which not only associates decorative form with attractive colour, but which also epitomises the past so adequately that it has well earned its claim to be "the shorthand of history." Indeed, these arms tell the story of the English Crown, throughout its many vicissitudes, in a manner as pleasantly pictorial as it is fascinating. It is curious to discover, however, how very many people still imagine that the present Royal Arms, supported by the familiar lion and unicorn, have *always* been in use. Actually, the exact opposite is the case, for few things have been so subject to change, so often and so completely, as Regal Armoury. Thus, in a Coronation year, it may not be thought inappropriate to devote a few words to the evolution of this national insignia.

Although many text-books still state that the early English kings, from the Conqueror, through William II and Henry I, to Stephen, displayed two golden lions on a red field, this statement (or, at least, part of it) must be accepted with caution, for heraldry certainly had a later origin than the Conquest. We are on much surer ground when the two lions became three—the trio which have ever since formed one of the abiding charges of our Royal shield—for Henry II, Richard I, John, Henry III, Edward I, Edward II and Edward III (the last-named for part of his reign) all bore these three lions—and these only. It is true that Richard I often impaled his arms with those of the Confessor, but as the Confessor certainly never owned these arms (which came after his death), the point is not important. Many readers may be puzzled to find the English lions often described as "leopards," but this need not disturb them, such a name having its origin in the fact that the French heralds only allowed a lion to be a lion when fiercely rampant. If in a less impressive posture it became a leopard. So that "the leopards of England" (a common phrase), equally well refer to the three lions "passant"—or walking with one paw raised—we all know so well.

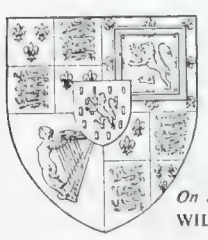
Quite a new development, however, took place in 1340, or about the thirteenth year of Edward III's reign, for the shield now became a "quartered" one. "Quarters" in heraldry rarely have a mathematical significance, since they may number either four or forty, and still be "quarters." In this case, though, the shield was actually divided into four parts, but the English lions no longer had pride of place, for the first and fourth quarters were now filled with the French fleur-de-lis, the lions being pushed into the second and third quarters. In this early French addition it is important to note that the fleur-de-lis are sprinkled all over the space they occupy (an arrangement we call "*semée*"), some even cutting the edge of the shield itself. This development existed throughout the remainder of Edward III's reign, and was also used by Richard II and for part of the reign of Henry IV. About 1365 Charles V of France reduced the fleur-de-lis on his own arms to three only, and our own king later did the same. These two different arrangements of the fleur-de-lis are important historically as an indication of date. The former is known as "France Ancient" and the latter as "France Modern." A herald would blazon the first arms as "France Ancient and England Quarterly," and the second in the same way, but substituting "modern" for "ancient" in his reading, or "blazon." Such arms—the last-named, that is—were borne by Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V and Richard III, as well as by the Tudor sovereigns, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, although both Edward IV and Elizabeth occasionally displayed slight variations from this coat.

When the Stuarts came to the throne, the Royal Arms again changed considerably, for those already described were now confined within the first and fourth quarters only. This involved "quarterly-quartering"—a term used when a quarter is itself quartered—and the addition of Scotland and Ireland to the second and third quarters respectively. We all know that the Scottish lion is red and rampant on a gold field, but fewer perhaps notice that he is well confined within a border known as a "tressure." This particular one is known as a "Tressure flory counter flory," to indicate that it is cut at intervals by fleur-de-lis, which alternately face in different ways—or "counter" to one another. The Irish Arms, which show a golden harp (with silver strings) on a blue field, is particularly well known. The arms were borne by the Stuart kings, James I, Charles I, James II and Charles II.

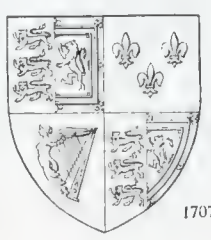
William and Mary's reign saw the curious coat of the Royal Arms impaling the Royal Arms (impaling normally means halving, so that, in this case, each half of the shield bore the same arms) to indicate their joint sovereignty. The actual arms, in each case, were those of the Stuarts, with the difference that, on the "dexter" (or male side), William displayed on "an escutcheon of pretence" (a small shield placed in the centre of another shield) his paternal arms of Nassau. After Mary's death the impalement ceased, and his own arms occupied the whole shield. Anne continued to bear the same coat—at least until the Union with Scotland in 1707—from which event came another interesting change. For the first time France takes a second place, and the fleur-de-lis are pushed into the second quarter. In the first and fourth the English lions impale the single rampant lion of Scotland, with Ireland still in the third quarter. Variations of all Royal Arms from the later Stuarts onwards may often be seen in churches, for their compulsory display dates from the Restoration.

With the advent of Hanover came the most curious—in appearance, at any rate—of the whole series. Hanover comes into the shield in the fourth quarter, it being divided into three parts—"tierced" is the heraldic term—to denote the territories of Brunswick, Lunenburgh and Westphalia respectively, with the golden crown of "Charlemagne" on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre. In 1801 (by Royal Proclamation) the French fleur-de-lis were removed from the English shield, after an association lasting for several centuries. When they disappeared, the Scottish lion was moved to the second quarter, thus leaving the first quarter free to the English lions. In the year mentioned (1801) the Hanover Arms were removed from the fourth quarter to an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of the shield and surmounted by the Elector's bonnet. This left the fourth quarter free for the English lions. Later, when Hanover became a kingdom, the Elector's bonnet was exchanged for a Royal Crown. All these changes took place during the reign of George III. This last coat was also borne by William IV.

The advent of Queen Victoria in 1837 saw the disappearance of the Hanover escutcheon, and—if one can say this without disrespect—the last emblem of Continental heraldry went also. Now the Royal Arms are simply blazoned (omitting all heraldic detail) "England first and fourth quarters; Scotland second quarter and Ireland third quarter." Queen Elizabeth will still bear these arms—arms which have already been used for well over a century—and will display them with all the honour and dignity of her Royal predecessors. Long Live the Queen!

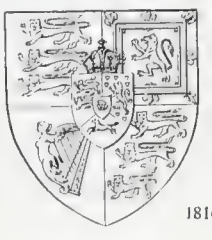


On left: WILLIAM III



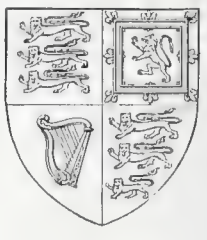
1707—1714

1714—1801



1816—1837

On right: H.M. THE QUEEN



THE ABBEY STAGE IS SET FOR THE QUEEN'S CROWNING

CORONATION DAY, Tuesday, June 2, 1953, will be a day of medieval splendour, of consummate pageantry, and setting the stage for it has proved a more exacting task than ever before, for the eyes of the world, through the medium of the television cameras, will be focused on most of what goes on before the High Altar. In this special *Sphere* picture the setting is vividly portrayed. In the centre is King Edward's Chair, with the Stone of Destiny beneath it. The Queen will sit on this chair as the weighty Crown of St. Edward is placed upon her head. In the foreground on the dais is the Throne Chair, where her Majesty receives the homage of the Archbishop and the peers. On the right of the High Altar is the Chair of State, sometimes known as the Recognition Chair. During the act of Recognition, the first act of the Coronation Service, the Archbishop will present the Queen to the people, delivering a solemn invitation to the congregation to declare their acceptance of the new Sovereign. The Act of Recognition ends with the beating of drums, a fanfare of trumpets and the singing of the National Anthem. The three chairs facing the dais are for Princes of the Blood. Beyond the High Altar is St. Edward's Chapel, where the Queen will change her Coronation robes before leaving the Abbey.

A SPECIAL "SPHERE" PICTURE BY J. PORTEOUS WOOD

The CROWN

ELIZABETH II will wear this Crown of St. Edward in the Abbey for the actual ceremony of the Coronation. It is being imbued with a much greater degree of sanctity than the Imperial State Crown, worn at a later stage in the ceremony.

Five Swords of State in all appear in the Coronation ceremony and four of them are shown by Millar Watt in the drawings on these pages. On the left of this page is Curtana, Sword of Mercy, and on the extreme right of the opposite page is the Great Sword of State, which represents the Queen's personal sword.

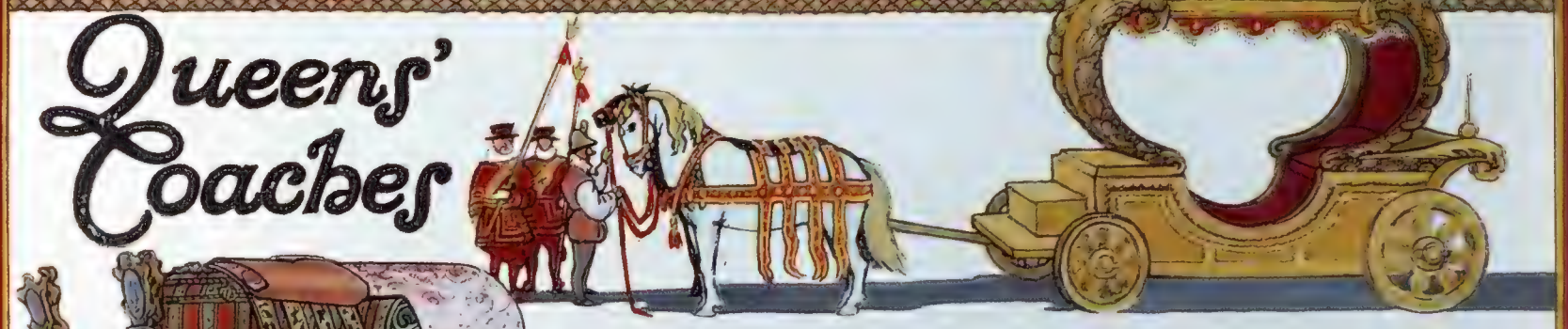
At the foot of this page are seen the Ampulla and Spoon. These are the oldest objects among the Regalia and are intimately connected with the most solemn moment when the Holy Oil is poured from the golden eagle's beak into the Spoon before the ceremony of anointing the Queen.

REGALIA

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, appearing in State, wear this Imperial State Crown, and it is also worn during the Coronation service at the part of the service known as the Recess, taking the place of the extremely weighty Crown of St. Edward.

The symbolism of the Orb, the globe of the world dominated by the emblem of Christianity, which is seen below, is emphasized by the Archbishop when he puts it into the Queen's hand after the investiture with the Royal Mantle, but it is then handed back so as to leave the Queen's hands free for the Ring and the two Sceptres, also shown in these pictures. A full description of the Regalia is given in an article in this issue.

Queens' Coaches



THE STATE COACH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I.

This State Coach, used by Elizabeth I, was brought over from Holland by William Boonen, the Queen's coachman. It is mentioned in James Reid's "The Evolution of Horse-drawn Vehicles."

MARY TUDOR'S CHARIOT.

Queen Mary Tudor went in State to Westminster in 1553 sitting in a chariot or Carte of this type.

QUEEN ANNE'S COACH?

This is the Speaker's Coach. It is believed that it was used by Queen Anne at her Coronation. It has a box for a coachman, whereas the Coronation Coach has postillions.

THE CORONATION COACH.

This is the Coronation Coach in which her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will drive through London on her Coronation Day. It has lately been regilded and refurbished at a total cost of £10,000. *This four-ton State coach first appeared in London at an opening of Parliament by George III.*

MARY M WATT

WHEN ELIZABETH I WAS QUEEN

The Day of Her Accession was a Day of Feasting in the Streets of London, and the Old Days of Terror and Insecurity were Left Behind

By CAROLA OMAN

(*Author of "Henrietta Maria" and other Historical Biographies*)

ON the morning of November 17, 1558, a message was brought from the Lord Chancellor to the Speaker of the House of Commons, asking him to set aside the day's normal business and bring the nether House to the upper, to give assent in a matter of the utmost importance. The news which the Archbishop of York had to announce to the united Senate was not unexpected. Queen Mary, who had long been ailing, had died peacefully about 5 a.m. This event was formally represented as "heavy and grievous," but the Archbishop hastened to suggest thanks to Almighty God for leaving to the nation "a true, lawful, and right inheritrix, which is the lady Elizabeth, second daughter to our late sovereign of noble memory, Henry VIII, and sister to our said late Queen." The Lords and Commons responded unhesitatingly with loud cries of "God save Queen Elizabeth!" and "Long may Queen Elizabeth reign over us!", and after the Proclamation had been made outside the great doors of the Palace of Westminster, the young Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, proceeded with the Heralds to meet the Lord Mayor and civic authorities, and repeat the ceremony at the Cross in Cheapside.

The short winter's day was fine but chilly. Trestle tables were dragged out into the narrow city streets and loaded with food, ale and wine, supplied by wealthy merchants. While bells sounded from every steeple, the populace of London feasted, al fresco and free of charge, by the light and warmth of bonfires. It was noticed that all signs of mourning were absent, and the first day of the new reign was passed in merriment and jollity.

But the fact was that "the lady Elizabeth, second daughter," was very little known to her hopeful people. Her public appearances had been few, and her story, so far, almost unmixed tragedy. Her birth, instead of the confidently-expected boy, had been a source of resentment to her father. Before she was three years old, a stormy letter from her governess disclosed that the growing child lacked kirtles, smocks, night-rails, body-stichets (stays), caps, sleeves and even handkerchiefs. When her mother had been brought to the block, the Princess hitherto accepted as heiress to the Throne had been degraded to the position of one of the King's illegitimate daughters. Throughout the remainder of her father's reign she was kept at a nursery palace, and only summoned to London occasionally. But she shared her brother's tutors, and rumour declared that she was a precocious child, acquiring Latin, French, Italian and some Greek, without difficulty. She had a taste for music and verse.

She was the Lady Elizabeth no more, but whether she liked it or not, she was a focal-point for intrigue by those who aimed at supreme power in the State—a prize for a bold bidder. Her first suitor came when she was fifteen. She was thought to have favoured my Lord Admiral, and her face was closely watched on the day of his execution, but she displayed no signs of emotion and had a tart comment ready. Again and again she lay low, pleading illness, while conspirators who had sought to raise an anti-Catholic rebellion in her name came to their due ends. She was only once removed to the Tower of London, where she stayed for three months in hourly expectation of a death sentence, but until the breath was out of her sister's body she had never really known peace of mind. . . . For the last two years she had been living very quietly at the country palace of Hatfield, pursuing her studies, waiting. She was there when the news of her accession was brought to her. The skies were very dark. England had just lost her last possession on the Continent. War, famine and pestilence had brought the nation very low. There was not a woman more lonely at that moment than Queen Elizabeth, but few of her subjects realised this. They wanted to see her.

In Essex and Hertfordshire maids and grooms were sent scurrying. The only wheeled vehicle available for ladies as yet was almost an instrument of torture. It was entirely without springs and drawn by five or six horses over roads strewn with pot-holes and boulders. Ladies who could ride, either alone or on a pillion, usually did so, especially when time was in question. A great concourse of country gentry, with their families, presented themselves to accompany the young Queen into her capital six days after her accession, and a flood of people of all sorts poured out of London to greet her. They saw a thin girl of five-and-twenty, with curly red hair, quick hazel eyes and a hook in her nose. She was not a beauty, but her back was very straight. She looked every inch a Queen, and her hands were beautiful. At Highgate it was observed that she gave her fine hand to every bishop except one. She turned from Bonner, Bishop of London, as if there had been blood upon his lips. He had been notorious in the late religious persecution.

ELIZABETH THE FIRST CARRIED IN STATE: The gorgeousness of her array and of her retinue was very much a feature of the reign, symbolising for the nation a new birth of glory.

Elizabeth I consulted her favourite astrologer, Dr. Dee, and her Coronation was announced for Sunday, January 15. She appointed the preceding Saturday for a grand recognition procession through the City. Eight weeks was not nearly long enough for the preparations, but she was alive to the importance of being crowned as soon as possible. The Abbey was hung with blue cloth; she arrived in a mantle of crimson velvet, and a gown of white and gold; she departed, in her glory, robed in violet velvet. Saturday's pageant had set the note of her reign. A Sovereign with a most glad and gracious countenance accepted the love of her subjects tirelessly. She was heard to reply, "God save you all!" repeatedly. She received with her own hands such humble gifts as a sprig of rosemary, a nosegay of red and white roses. At the Little Conduit in Cheapside she obligingly asked: "Who was the old man that sat with a scythe and hour-glass?" And when she was told "Time," she echoed wonderingly, "Time! And Time has brought me here!" The story of Merrie England, which was to last for forty-five years, had begun. As she passed through Temple Bar, she cried in farewell: "Be ye well assured I will stand your good Queen."

Foreigners who visited the England of Elizabeth noted with surprise and some horror how woman's Star of Ascendancy shone in a country ruled by a Queen. "England is a paradise for women!" A Duke of Würtemberg thought the females had such liberty they were "almost masters." A Dutch gentleman, Emanuel Van Meteren, though he admitted that they were fair, well-dressed and modest, criticised the idleness of an English lady of fashion. At banquets she took the top of the table. When not feasting she spent her hours walking and riding, paying calls, and playing cards. A birth, a churching, a wedding, a funeral, all provided opportunities for "keeping company." It was true that many led such pleasant, futile lives (and he forgot hawking and hunting, which were very popular), but the England of Elizabeth I was also the England of Shakespeare, and his heroines were drawn from life. For one Beatrice or Rosalind there existed fifty Hermiones and Volumnias—good wives, great mothers.

The Elizabethan lady was often learned, often a redoubtable housewife. Lady Hoby, a niece by marriage of the great Burghley, dyed wool, wound yarn and made wax lights amongst her maids. She rode out, but to supervise the hay-making, to catch fish and buy sheep. Her diary recorded that every day she read the Bible or copied a sermon. Lady Sidney, sister-in-law of the poet, personally visited every bedroom when guests were expected. Little Lady Ann Clifford, sent out shopping by her mother, bought fine lawn for a ruff, glass flowers and Spanish shoes, but also paper-covered books in which to keep her accounts and "write her catachiesme." A competent mistress of a great house spent, as she must, many hours attiring herself in the elaborate costume sponsored by Elizabeth I, but she prided herself on her "skill in Physicks," the ordering of "banqueting-stuffe" ("conceited secrets"), distillation of perfumes, "brewing, baking, and all other things belonging to an Household."

Although few houses of a possible date fail to exhibit a bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept, the actual area covered by her in her famous progresses was very limited. She never crossed the sea. She never even crossed the Border or the Welsh Marches. She patronised the drama, but companies were summoned to play before her; she never entered a playhouse, nor did any lady during her reign. But her maids-of-honour frequently performed ballets in masquing costume to amuse her, and when Her Majesty was begged to dance she graciously did so, even when her years numbered three-score-and-ten. The Thames was often the scene of aquatic festivals in her honour, closing after dark with a display of fireworks. On St. George's Day she walked about the hall in her natal palace of Greenwich, "with all the Knights of the Garter, singing in procession." At Windsor she generally walked for an hour before dinner on the north terrace, and it was noted that although rain would deter her, she displayed a marked aversion from wind. When she went down the hill to inspect her "nursery of scholars" at Eton, her mien was affectionate.

The Wars of the Roses had decimated the old nobility of England. ("Where is Bohun? Where is Mowbray? Where is Mortimer?") Already, in her father's day, the peerage was receiving new blood. But it was not upon the noble families of her realm, old or new, that Elizabeth depended. She showed herself to her people, of every degree, more than any Sovereign before her, and soon her resolute figure, gorgeously arrayed, symbolised what her nation needed: the good thing which she herself had never known in youth—security.

On left—

MARY I (1516-1558)—THE FIRST OF THE QUEENS REGNANT : This is a portrait by an unknown artist of the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. Her faults were those of inexperience and conviction, but she was hardly the villainess history has made her out to have been. The first Queen of England was half-Spanish in her blood and Catholic in her religion. The ambitions of her reign were to bring England back into the Roman Catholic fold and also to bear a son.

On right—

QUEEN ELIZABETH I (1533-1603) : This portrait of the great Queen was also the work of an unknown artist. Elizabeth was one of the most strong-minded characters in a forth-right age, and during her reign she expressed three clear-cut attitudes which she consistently maintained to her Parliament: "I am your anointed Queen. I will never be by violence constrained to do anything. I thank God I am endued with such qualities that if I were turned out of the realm in my petticoat I were able to live in any place in Christendom."

CROWNING THE QUEENS REGNANT

Each of Their Coronations Had Individual and Unique Aspects, Often Reflecting the Religious and Political Situations Existing in Their Respective Periods

By CHARLES DIMONT

ELIZABETH II is the sixth Queen Regnant of England. The others were Mary I, Elizabeth I, Mary II, Anne and Victoria. Each of their Coronations had its individual and unique aspects, often reflecting the religious and political situations of their respective periods.

In the age of Mary Tudor—the first English Queen Regnant—it was customary for little time to elapse between the death of one monarch and the Coronation of the next. Edward VI died on July 6, 1553, but it was more than convention which caused Mary I to announce her Coronation as early as the following October 1. Faced by open opposition which centred round the tragic figure of Lady Jane Grey as a rival claimant to the throne, Mary knew she could not regard herself as secure until she had been crowned. Her Council begged her to postpone the ceremony, fearing public hostility to her if she appeared in public before her Accession had been agreed by Parliament. But the Queen, indifferent to personal danger, courageously insisted on proceeding with her plans.

On September 30, 1553, what was then the usual prelude to a Coronation took place through the streets of the City of London—a Royal Progress. At the age of thirty-six, Mary, according to contemporary accounts, was "well-proportioned, moderately pretty and fragile in appearance." She had a great fondness for clothes and display and the jewels on her head were so heavy she had to support her head in her hands.

The Progress passed off without incident, but the next day at the service in Westminster Abbey the current religious controversies presented many difficulties. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Cranmer), the Archbishop of York (Holgate) and the Bishop of London (Ridley) were all in the Tower of London on charges of treason. So Gardiner, of Winchester, officiated, and Day, of Chichester—"the floridest preacher" of the time—gave the sermon. Mary's religious scruples caused several innovations. She thought that the Holy Oil which had been in use since the crowning of Henry IV must have lost its efficacy because of the Papal Interdict in the reigns of her two predecessors. In its place she ordered a fresh supply of oil from abroad, which was blessed by the Bishop of Arras. Then she feared that Edward the Confessor's Chair had been polluted when her Protestant brother, Edward VI, was crowned in it. Therefore she ordered a new chair for the actual Coronation (it was said to have been blessed by the Pope), and used the Confessor's Chair only for the Homage. This is believed to be the only occasion since the Norman Conquest that Edward's Chair has not been employed for the crowning. In her "rich chair before the High Altar," Mary was crowned with three crowns—King Edward's, the Imperial Crown and "a very rich crown purposely made for Her Grace."

Seats to view the procession cost a groat (fourpence), the same price as for the two previous Coronations. After the service at the banquet in Westminster Hall, the Queen's sister, Princess Elizabeth, complained to the French Ambassador, Noailles, of the weight of her coronet. Noailles replied, "Have patience and before long you will exchange it for a crown."

Elizabeth had to wait through six perturbed years of English history. When it came, her Coronation ceremony was as highly individual as her character. The date, January 15, 1559, was fixed by her astrologer, John Dee, who was also a geographer and coined the phrase "the British Empire." Elizabeth's was the last Coronation according to the Roman Catholic usage, but the new Queen introduced innovations and parts of the service were in English instead of Latin. This and a dispute over the Oath of Allegiance led to even more serious trouble with the Bishops than Mary had had to meet. The See of Canterbury was vacant, the Archbishop of York refused to attend the service, the Bishop of London was in prison, and the rest of the Bench with one exception followed the lead of York. Only one Bishop, Oglethorpe of Carlisle, was present in the Abbey, and he performed the service. Elizabeth disliked the Anointing, remarking to Oglethorpe "the oil was grease and smelt ill." However, the wording of the Election and Proclamation anticipated the magnificence of the Elizabethan Age which was to come: "The Most High and Mightie Princesse, dread Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Queene of England, France and Irelande, Defender of the Trew, Ancient and Catholick Faithe, most Worthy Empress from the Orcade Isles unto the Mountains Pyrenee."

An eye-witness reported her returning from the Abbey "very cheerfully with a most smiling countenance, although she exceeded [illegible] bounds of gravity and decorum." Seats [illegible] view the processions were up twopence, cost[illegible] sixpence.

One hundred and thirty years pas[illegible] before the next Queen Regnant was crowned on [illegible] 11, 1689. This Coronation is unique in Englis[illegible] annals for being the sole occasion on which [illegible]ng and a Queen have been jointly crowned [illegible]overeigns William of Orange and his wife M[illegible] daughter of James II, who had abdicated, [illegible] co-equal Monarchs. It was also the first C[illegible]nation not held on a Sunday or a Saint's Da[illegible]

On the morning of Coronation [illegible], while the Royal couple were dressing, they recei[illegible] the alarming news that James II had landed i[illegible]eland, and with it a letter for Queen Mary fr[illegible]her father, bitterly reproaching her for her [illegible]uct. This delayed the start of the ceremonial [illegible]cession by two hours, and though it was agre[illegible] be a fine spectacle, there must have been m[illegible] in it who were secretly perturbed.

"The short King and the tall Queen" walked side by side up the Abbey with the Sword between them. A second Chair of State was provided, which has since been used for the crowning of Queens Consort. Only William was girt with the Sword. There were several hitches. The Coronation Rings became mixed and the Queen's ruby ring was placed upon the King's finger. At the Offertory, William discovered his money had been stolen from his side. Mary had none with her and Lord Danby came to their rescue by placing 20 guineas on the plate on their behalf. Towards the end of the long service, Princess Anne, the Queen's sister, remarked to her: "Madam, I pity your fatigue." To which Mary rejoined sharply: "A crown, Sister, is not so heavy as it seems."

The Oath contained the new phrase, "To maintain the Protestant religion as established by Law," which caused such objections among the Bishops that only five of them were present at the service. In the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York officiated. Burnet preached and, relates Macaulay, "He is said to have been greatly applauded and drew forth the loudest hums of the Commons," who, for the first time, were in a gallery specially erected for them over St. Edward's Chapel.

On left—

QUEEN MARY II (1662-1694): This daughter of James II by his first wife Anne Hyde was betrothed to William Prince of Orange when it was realised she would probably inherit the Crown. Her life, torn by conflicting loyalties to her father and her husband, was far from happy. Together with her husband she was proclaimed joint Sovereign of England and later of Scotland. The arrangement by which the Throne was shared equally by husband and wife is unique in English history. The reign of William and Mary was chiefly notable for the start of the long duel between England and Louis XIV's France.

On right—

QUEEN ANNE (1665-1714): This portrait of the Queen was the work of Michael Dahl. Anne's reign is renowned as the English Augustan Age. After her marriage she was afflicted by ill health and harassed by domestic troubles, having borne seventeen children. Anne's marriage to Prince George of Denmark brought domestic bliss, but none of the children survived to inherit the Crown, only one of them, indeed, surviving infancy.

The price for procession seats was one crown, double that for the two previous Coronations. There was some ill feeling, skilfully exploited by Jacobite propagandists, regarding the Dutch soldiers who lined the Abbey to the Palace.

Queen Anne reverted to a Saint's Day for her Coronation, choosing the Feast of St. George, April 23, 1702. Again a new question of procedure had to be settled. The previous Queens Regnant had been unmarried when they were crowned, except for her immediate predecessor, Mary II, who was joint Sovereign with William III. Anne's husband was Prince George of Denmark, and he took very little part in the ceremony. In the procession he walked before those carrying the Regalia and later did Homage as the Duke of Cumberland, preceding the Archbishop and the Peers.

Anne, although only thirty-seven years old, was crippled with gout. So she was taken from St. James's Palace to Westminster in a sedan chair. Then in procession she was carried "for conveniency in a low, open chair" by four Yeomen of the Guard. For the only time in Coronation records the duties of the Lord Great Chamberlain were performed by a woman, Sara Churchill, the Queen's bosom friend and wife of the future Duke of Marlborough. Anne had an almost full attendance of the Bishops, the only notable episcopal absentee being one of the traditional "Supporters," the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was in disgrace.

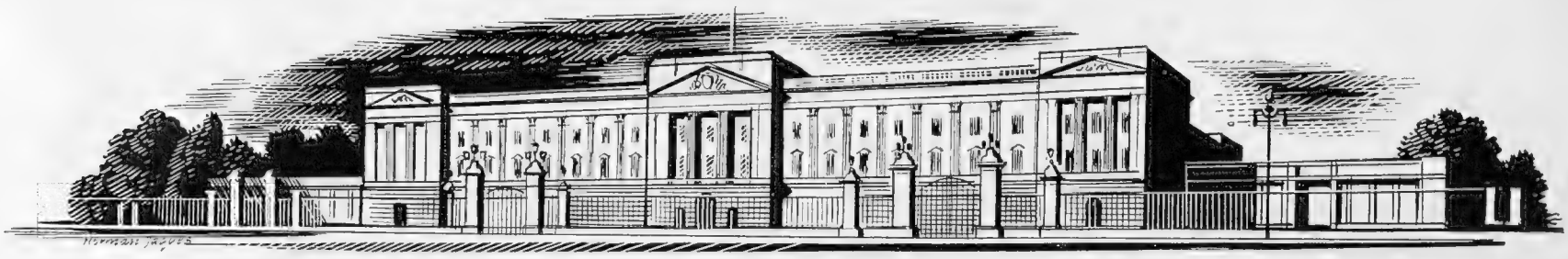
The last Queen Regnant before our present Queen was Victoria, who was crowned on June 28, 1838. It was a glorious morning when she left Buckingham Palace to drive through record crowds of her enthusiastic subjects. She felt "their good humour and excessive loyalty was beyond everything, and I really cannot say *how* proud I feel to be Queen of *such* a Nation." Not the least among the reasons for their cheers was the young Queen's bold step in abolishing the traditional Banquet in Westminster Hall after the service, a sumptuous affair for which the taxpayers had hitherto had to pay.

The ceremony in the Abbey was very long—it took over five hours—and was marred by lack of rehearsal. No one seemed to know what to do except that Final Authority on all matters, the Duke of Wellington. Even he was unable to prevent mistakes. The Litany and the Delivery of the Regalia took place simultaneously. The Archbishop who, in the Queen's private opinion, was "(as usual) confused and puzzled and knew nothing," suspended the service for a discussion on which was the correct finger for the Ring. It had been made for the little finger, but he decided it must go on the fourth, and forced it there at considerable pain to the Queen. Towards the end she retired too early owing to the Bishop of Bath and Wells turning over two pages of his service paper and telling her the ceremony was finished.

However, Victoria's own dignified bearing amply compensated for any ceremonial errors. In particular she won the hearts of all by her gracious gesture to the aged Lord Rolle. This infirm, eighty-two year-old peer slipped and fell while ascending the steps of the Throne to do Homage. He got up unhurt, but immediately the Queen herself rose and went down the steps to him, so that he should not risk another mishap in making a fresh attempt to ascend. For her the most cherished compliment came from Lord Melbourne after dinner at the end of the day. "You did it all so well—excellent." At the same time Charles Greville, that indefatigable diarist, was recording the reaction of the Foreign Representatives at the Coronation. "They admired it all very much . . . it makes a great impression on the ı; in fact, nothing can be seen like it in any other country." Seats along the processional route varied in cost from ten shillings to five guineas.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA AT WESTMINSTER, THE LAST QUEEN REGNANT TO BE CROWNED BEFORE THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II: The Queen is seen enthroned, crowned with the Imperial State Crown and with the Sceptres in her hands. Victoria acceded to the Throne in 1837. Despite her lack of inches—she was under 5 ft. in height—all who knew her were impressed by her dignity and charm.

In this century, as a result of the prestige and tone with which Queen Victoria enhanced the Throne, Coronations have always been conducted with profound decorum. In every way we can echo the remark of Horace Walpole on the Coronation of George III: "What is the most delightful sight in the world? A Coronation. What do people most talk about? A Coronation. What is the thing most delightful to have passed? A Coronation."



OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN

The Character of Queen Elizabeth II Shines Clear Through All the Duties of the Working Day

By ELIZABETH COXHEAD

THE second Elizabeth, like the first, hardly seemed born to be Queen. Many lives might be expected to stand between the Throne and the daughter born to the Duke and Duchess of York at their unpretentious town house of 17, Bruton Street, on April 21, 1926. And like the first, the second Elizabeth was to be proud of her wholly British birth.

But there the parallel ends. The first learnt her statecraft in a girlhood of loneliness and dread. The second is the product of a happy and sheltered family life, a life that for many years had scarcely an interest outside the family circle, for she and her sister must have been among the last examples in the country of the governess-educated child. An even stronger formative influence was probably the Royal grandmother, with whom they made the regular round

SANDRINGHAM

of London's galleries and exhibitions, and whose memories formed a direct link with the great family past. And when King George V's diaries were published, one of their most touching features was the constant thread of proud and loving references to his granddaughters.

His death in 1936, the abdication of their uncle not a year later, pierced the barriers of this close and private existence, and brought the children into the fierce Royal limelight from which neither has had much shelter since.

War covered their whereabouts with a veil of official secrecy, though everyone knew that they spent the chief of their time at Windsor. The education of Princess Elizabeth, now officially recognised as Heiress Presumptive, was broadened to include tuition in constitutional history from Sir Henry Marten, Vice-Provost of Eton, and presently the King made a practice of allowing her to witness his handling of State papers.

These were grave years for the young Princess, as for most of her contemporaries, with the death of an uncle on war service, the bombing of her town home, the constant gnawing anxiety for her parents and her country. At her own urgent request she put on khaki, and a newsreel showed her capably servicing her own lorry. It was a serious-minded young woman who slipped out of Buckingham Palace gates on V.E. night, and, escorted by Guards officers, mingled with the rejoicing crowds in a brief moment of freedom.

But to represent her as the serious sister, weighed down by destiny, and Princess Margaret as the frivolous one is a quite unfair distinction. Anyone who has really observed them must know that both have inherited the shyness of their father and grandfather, rather than the natural geniality of their mother. And both, once their reserve has been pierced and their self-consciousness melted, have also the Hanoverian love of life and zest for pleasure, a delight in riding, dancing, racing, theatre-going, every new experience. For both the South African tour, their first chance to see the world beyond their own shores, was a joyous widening of the horizons, and it was from South Africa that we heard, broadcast in her clear young voice on her twenty-first birthday, that speech of devotion to our service which first made the Heiress Apparent stand out as a leader of her generation.

There was another reason for her gradual gain in confidence. It has been the supreme good fortune of the second Elizabeth to find as Consort a young man of charm and spirit, of intelligence and integrity, one fitted by an unusually liberal education to walk with a Queen and keep the common touch. The Duke of Edinburgh's influence on his wife was immediately apparent, in a greater ease of manner, a readier smile. Even the physical alteration was striking. She had always been a pleasing-looking girl, but the young married woman that Paris, Malta, Rome, then Canada saw on triumphal visits was beautiful.

Those four years as Duchess of Edinburgh were probably the happiest of her life. For two of them her husband was serving with the Fleet, but she could join him for long visits in Malta, and enjoy an existence very nearly informal, almost that of any officer's wife. And at last she had a home of her own, Clarence House, in the furnishing of which, with every modern gadget and her fabulous array of wedding presents, she took keen pleasure. Her son Charles had been born at Buckingham Palace on November 14, 1948; Clarence House saw the birth on August 15, 1950, of Princess Anne. ("First a boy, then a girl—she does everything right," was a general comment.)

Anxiety over her father's health was the one cloud on these carefree days. It almost caused the cancellation of the Canadian tour; and at home she deputised for him at the Trooping the Colour and other ceremonies, she set out on the Australian visit in his stead, she planned to relieve him increasingly of burdens in the years ahead. The loss which fell upon her and her country on February 6, 1952, was all the more poignant for its suddenness.

No monarch in our history has succeeded to the throne in circumstances more touching and dramatic. It is a story which will go down in the children's books alongside Alfred and the Cakes, or Elizabeth I and

WINDSOR CASTLE

Raleigh's cloak—how she had started with her husband on the journey to Australia, had reached Kenya and spent a night in a tree-top hide to watch the beasts of the jungle, and then, in the morning, when the tragic news reached her, had to fly home again without so much as a black dress to wear.

The Queen's is a character we have had more opportunity to assess since Royal authority became hers. She will be no innovator, that seems certain. As in dress and furniture, so in the deeper matters her taste is elegantly conservative. (The only rooms in Clarence House decorated in the modern manner were the Duke of Edinburgh's; the rest of it showed the charming, chintzy clutter of any English country home.) She has perceived, like her father before her, that ceremonial matters even more to a monarch reigning without power than it did to the autocratic kings, and its traditional pageantry will find in her a vigilant guardian. She is expert on the details and significance of military uniform, and will expound them to her little son as they watch the changing of the Palace guard. She used her time at Malta to familiarise herself equally with naval etiquette.

In everything she does, from riding a horse to playing the piano, she is completely efficient, and expects everyone in the hard-worked organisation which is a present-day Court to be equally so; she would have made a first-rate business executive. Her days are carefully apportioned between State business, public appearances and her children; the hour between

BALMORAL

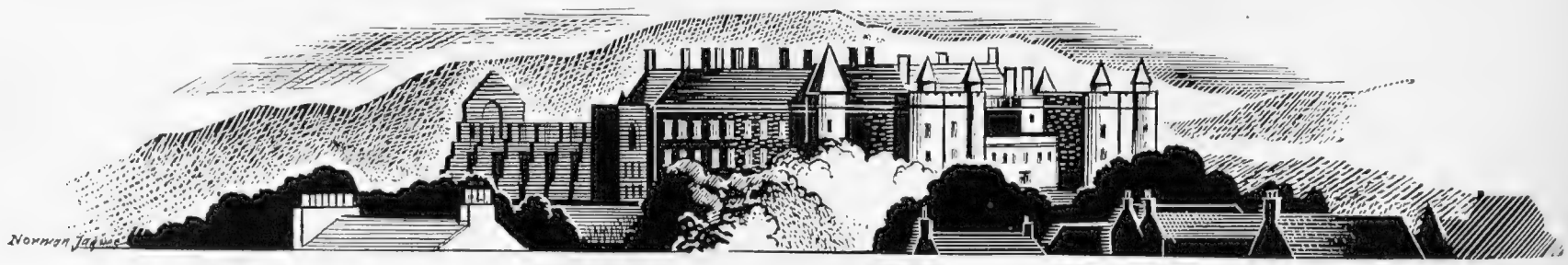
five and six has always been reserved for them, and when she came to the throne the Prime Minister was asked if he would defer by half-an-hour the traditional 5.30 weekly audience with the Sovereign—to which Sir Winston Churchill, himself a father and grandfather, very willingly agreed.

In appearance she is taller and more impressive than photographs suggest, with finely carried head and shoulders. Her swinging walk and a personal mannerism of slightly tossing back her head as she shakes hands invoke the open air, though her dressing is on the formal side, tweeds being kept for the country. Her smile is still quite spontaneous, with none of the film-star's professional charm. Behind the monarch's graciousness lies the sincerity of the girl who was once awkward and shy, and her subjects love her the better for it. Above all, she is kind. To say of Royalty that it is conscientious and devoted to duty is nowadays a commonplace, the standard of conduct in kings and queens having apparently risen as that of their subjects flagged. But in Elizabeth II it seems to come from a genuine warmth of heart.

There is a belief rooted in the hearts of the people that a new Sovereign, and particularly a female one, must bring them luck. No doubt this appeared largely superstition to persons of superior intelligence in the difficult early days of the first Elizabeth, and the no less sombre ones of the young Victoria, yet how triumphantly it was to be vindicated by events! The first year of the new Queen's reign has had its sorrows: disaster by flood and shipwreck and in the air, all evoking her immediate sympathy; personal bereavement, too, in the death of the beloved grandmother, so that for the second time she had to step forward as head of her family and perform the dread symbolic gesture of sprinkling earth into an open grave.

But as she goes about her preparations for the crowning which, as she herself has reminded us, is her supreme act of dedication, her bearing has the serenity and confidence of one who has fought out her personal battle, whose trust in God is a reality, and whose foundations are secure. It is impossible to doubt that she has faith in her destiny, which is ours also.

Below—*THE PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE*



THE STEPS TO THE THRONE

Queen Elizabeth II From the Days of Her Childhood to the Time of Her Accession

QUEEN ELIZABETH II IN THE DAYS OF HER BABYHOOD : The Princess was born at three o'clock in the morning of April 21, 1926, at No. 17, Bruton Street, the London home of her grandparents, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. At the age of five weeks she was baptised at Buckingham Palace by the late Lord Lang of Lambeth, then Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. At that time there was no particular expectation that the young Princess would one day come to the Throne.

THE FUTURE QUEEN ELIZABETH II IN HER FOURTH YEAR : The years of her early childhood were spent in the happy family atmosphere of the Duke and Duchess of York's London home at 145, Piccadilly.

IN THE DOORWAY OF THE MINIATURE COTTAGE PRESENTED TO THEM BY THE PEOPLE OF WALES : Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret standing at the entrance to the miniature home which gave them so much pleasure when they were staying at Royal Lodge, Windsor.

OUT RIDING WITH KING GEORGE VI : Princess Elizabeth on her white pony enjoying a ride with her father at Windsor. The Queen had her first riding lessons with Mr. Owen, and as the years have gone by her interest in riding and international jumping has increased steadily, as witness her patronage of the Badminton gathering only recently staged so successfully.

THE STEPS TO THE THRONE

The Queen at Her Father's Crowning and During the War ; Her Wedding in 1947

THE QUEEN-TO-BE STANDS BETWEEN HER PARENTS ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON CORONATION DAY, 1937 : Princess Elizabeth standing with her sister, Princess Margaret, and King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, acknowledging the great ovation of the crowds that gathered round the Victoria Memorial and along the Mall. For three nights after the Coronation vast crowds gathered outside the Palace.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH AS A GUIDE : This smiling portrait of the future Queen was taken when she visited the National Sea Scouts' Exhibition at the London Scottish Drill Hall at Buckingham Gate in 1944.

IN THE UNIFORM OF THE A.T.S. : Towards the close of the war the Princess insisted upon joining the Armed Services, and her father and mother acceded to her request. She underwent a full course of training, and became an enthusiastic motor mechanic. It was in 1944 that the Princess came of age and she began to make many solo appearances.

THE AFRICAN TOUR IN 1947 : Princess Elizabeth is seen standing in stockinged feet after she had lent her shoes to her mother, who had damaged hers when scaling the rocky heights leading to the tomb of Cecil Rhodes in the Matopo Hills, Rhodesia.

THE ROYAL WEDDING IN 1947—THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: The Archbishop of Canterbury is seen reading the marriage service and the Royal couple are kneeling before him. London had little enough of pageantry after the war years. Then, on November 20, 1947, the glories of pre-war days returned in full measure. Many waited all night along the processional way to see the Princess and the Duke.

WEDDING AFTERNOON ON THE PALACE BALCONY: Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh acknowledging the cheers on return from the Abbey.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH DRIVE BACK FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY AFTER THEIR WEDDING: Princess Elizabeth a radiant, happily-smiling bride, captivated the crowds on this great day. Half a million people saw her riding beside the King as they drove from Buckingham Palace to Westminster. On the return journey there were scenes of even greater enthusiasm. Then came the balcony appearances at the Palace.

On right—

HONEYMOONING AT BROADLANDS: The Royal couple at their honeymoon home near Romsey, which was lent to them by Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the bridegroom's uncle. Broadlands was at one time the seat of the third Lord Palmerston, the celebrated Victorian Minister.

THE STEPS TO THE THRONE

Formality and Informality in London, Washington and Ottawa

AT THE CANADIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION AND DINNER IN WASHINGTON, D.C., IN NOVEMBER 1951 : Queen Elizabeth, a regal figure in a gown of turquoise and green brocade, sitting beside President Truman. On this occasion Princess Elizabeth, as she then was, acted as hostess to the President and Mrs. Truman. It was the second day of her Washington visit, which took place in the course of the Canadian tour. At a British Embassy reception in Washington the Princess and the Duke shook hands with 1,500 people.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH JOINS IN A SQUARE DANCE : This is one of the mo delightful memories of the Canadian tour. The Princess is seen wearii country costume as she took part with Prince Philip in old-time dancir at a private party at Government House, Ottawa. The party was giv by Field Marshal Lord Alexander, then the Governor-General of Canad

A PICTURE OF HAPPY INFORMALITY IN THE GROUNDS OF CLARENCE HOUSE : Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip with Prince Charles and Princess Anne. Week-ends at Royal Lodge, Windsor, provide the best opportunities for Royal Family gatherings, but the Queen always sets aside some time each day to be with the family.

On right—THE NEW QUEEN DRIVES TO WESTMINSTER FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT : This is one of the happiest pictures of all in the Royal Family album, showing as it does the new Sovereign shouldering the duties of State in a way that delighted her subjects who lined the processional route to Westminster.

THE FIRST PUBLIC PROCLAMATION OF THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II—GARTER KING-OF-ARMS, SIR GEORGE BELLEW, READING THE PROCLAMATION FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OVERLOOKING FRIARY COURT: On Sir George's left stood the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk. For a few hours on this morning of Friday, February 8, 1952, the solemnity of London's mourning lightened, the flags were run up to their full height on the masts, and with the proclamation of the new Queen's accession a momentary note of rejoicing was interspersed between the mourning rites for the Queen's father, George VI.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II PROCLAIMED

The Ceremonies in London and Edinburgh Two Days After the Death of King George VI

Below—

QUEEN ELIZABETH IS PROCLAIMED IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF HER ANCIENT KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND: This was the scene at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh as the Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, read the proclamation of the accession.

On left—
PHILIP II OF SPAIN, SON OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR CHARLES V : He married Mary I of England, elder daughter of Henry VIII, in 1554, the year after her accession. Philip was not only King of Spain, but had extensive dominions in Italy, Sicily, the Low Countries and in Central and South America. It is a strange reflection that the same Philip who married Mary and attempted to woo England to Roman Catholicism, launched the Armada against Elizabethan England.

On right—
WILLIAM III : The reign of William and Mary is a constitutional curiosity in that for the only time in English history the throne was shared equally between husband and wife. Thus William III was not only the husband of an English Queen, but King in his own right. His reign started dramatically, as he was invited over from Holland at the time of the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 by an England tired of James II.

CONSORTS OF THE ENGLISH QUEENS

Men of Very Varying Character, and the Part That They Have Played in English History

PREVIOUS to our present Sovereign, four English Queens Regnant have been married. Their husbands provide an interesting study in contrasting characters and each of them held a different constitutional position. William III was co-equal Monarch with Mary II. Philip of Spain, who married Mary I, was addressed as "King" but was not an English sovereign. Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark, was created an English Duke. Queen Victoria's Prince Albert was the only one to be formally recognised as Consort.

The least known of these four is probably the Danish Prince George, who married the Princess Anne in 1683. Anne was the second daughter of the Duke of York, later King James II. Contemporary opinions conflict on Prince George. Charles II "failed to extract anything at all from him, whether drunk or sober." Bishop Burnet considered he had "a good understanding and knew much more than he could well express." Sir Charles Cotteril estimated "upon a survey of his whole life, I find not any man, in all the records of the Ancients, or the writings of the more Modern Authors, over whom Prince George hath not some advantage"; while another observer summed him up less eulogistically as "very fat and loves news, his bottle, and the Queen."

The truth of his character lies between these extremes. He was likeable rather than impressive. In Denmark before his marriage he had had an undistinguished career in command of the Navy and the Army, seeing active service in campaigns against the Swedes. On coming to England, he and Princess Anne lived for eighteen years at Wandsworth Manor, near London. Here they suffered the tragedy of their private life, all their many children dying in childbirth or in early infancy. George's conduct towards James II in 1688 was no worse than that of any other Englishman of position. Although a firm Lutheran, he joined his Catholic father-in-law's army to meet Dutch William's invasion. One by one the English nobles slipped away from their King. As the news of each fresh desertion was brought in, the Prince cried "*Est-il possible ?*" Then, on the evening of November 11, after dining with James, George himself rode off to William at Sherborne. James did not appear to be very upset. "So Est-il Possible is gone, too ?" he said, and kindly sent his servants and baggage after him.

The following year the Prince was naturalised and created Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Kendal in the English peerage. William and Mary were childless, and when it became plain that George and Anne would also never be able to raise a family, great efforts were made to obtain Parliamentary recognition that the Prince should be co-equal Sovereign with Anne when she succeeded. The proposal was rejected by both Houses.

Anne tried again, and failed, when she came to the Throne in 1702. But she did manage to extract from the nation an annuity for her husband of £100,000 which, a critic remarked, was "double of what any Queen of England ever had in jointure." Besides this she bestowed upon him a title unique in English history, that of "Generalissimo" of the Forces. Marlborough, who was Captain-General, announced himself "ravished to serve under the Prince." George's conduct of the Army was blameless, but in other matters he was soon involved in trouble. His religious scruples did not favour Anglicanism, and although out of loyalty to his wife he voted for the Occasional Conformity Bill, he declared to one of its opponents, "My heart is vid you." His English was never of the best. His most serious difficulties arose over the Navy, of which he was Lord High Admiral. His administration was repeatedly attacked and his favourite in the Admiralty, Admiral George Churchill, Marlborough's brother, had to resign. Demands were being voiced for the Prince's removal as well when he died of an apoplectic stroke in 1708.

It had been a happy marriage and the Queen was inconsolable. But the many loyal tributes to the source of her grief failed to mention what had been his best contribution to English life. This was his cultivation of the Sciences. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and took a keen interest in nautical sciences and astronomy.

Someone said of the Prince "he had neither many enemies or friends." One of the few with whom he did not agree was his brother-in-law by marriage and his wife's predecessor on the Throne, William of Orange. A rhymester of the 1690's has left us this picture of the Royal Family :

> King William thinks all,
> Queen Mary talks all,
> Prince George drinks all,
> Princess Anne eats all.

The one kindly estimate concerns another Consort, William—and it does not go far enough. For his life was a remarkable story of the triumph of mind, or spirit, over body. Physically he was unattractive. He was under-sized, with short legs and one shoulder higher than the other. His nose was slightly to one side and he showed bad, black teeth through thin, tight lips. He had the poorest of health. From boyhood he was delicate, suffering from headaches, chronic asthma and coughing blood, while both his legs were frequently swollen. A historian has written of him, "He should have been a bed-ridden invalid by normal rules." Nevertheless, his ill-health was never apparent. He displayed great physical energy, and on his campaigns would sometimes spend twenty-four hours in the saddle. His relaxation was hunting.

Another natural defect, which he overcame, was mental indolence. He disliked attending to State papers. Bishop Burnet recorded he "suffered things to run on till there was a great heap of papers laid before him." Yet as a politician he was ahead of his times, working for international peace along the lines of what we should call in modern terms a League of Nations.

But his greatest disadvantage in the eyes of the English was that he was a foreigner. He was only accepted in equal partnership on the Throne with Mary II as the lesser evil to the continuance

On left—
PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, CONSORT OF QUEEN ANNE : He alone of all the English Consorts has failed to leave a lasting impression of his personality behind him. On her accession Anne created him Earl of Kendal and Duke of Cumberland. He became Generalissimo of all her forces and enjoyed an income of £100,000. The marriage was happy although Anne suffered a succession of maternal misfortunes. In public life the Duke was unpopular and managed Admiralty affairs with dubious competence.

On right—
ALBERT, THE PRINCE CONSORT OF QUEEN VICTORIA : He is regarded as the classic example of a Consort. He came from the German princely family of Coburg. The Coburgs, though their territories were small, rose to eminence through a series of marriages with the leading dynasties of Europe. The match in 1840 between Victoria and Albert was one such.

of the reign of James II. He had married Mary when she was fifteen. She was popular enough, but even her charms could not induce her subjects to approve of her husband. William himself had no delusion about the views the English would hold of him. During the first welcome of 1689, he said shrewdly, "It 's all 'Hosannah' to-day, but soon I expect it will be 'Crucify him! Crucify him!'"

Undoubtedly his bad health was the main reason for his reserve, abruptness and morose character. But William never made any effort to win English esteem. He spoke slowly and in very indifferent English. He lacked all the social graces, which could hardly fail to create a bad impression after the gaieties of Charles II's Court. His table manners were deplorable. On one occasion he took a whole dish of fresh green peas without offering any of them to the rest of the company. He disliked England and her institutions as much as that country disliked him. A Calvinist in religion, he was contemptuous of Anglican ceremonies, talked of "the comedy of the Coronation," and refused to touch for the "silly superstition" of the King's Evil. In Holland he was an amateur of the stage and subsidised dramatic companies in The Hague. But he never went into a theatre in England. His roots were in the Netherlands and, with his Dutch friends, his character changed completely, for he would be jovial and enjoy carousing with them. The French Ambassador noted that when the King went to Holland "his countenance was expressive of the joy he felt at going home."

He had married Mary for political reasons. From the first she had been devoted to him, and in their later years he returned her affection. When she died in 1694 his grief was genuine and profound. For the rest of his life he wore tied to his arm a gold ring in which there was a lock of her hair.

Precisely opposite to William's conduct towards the English was that of another foreigner married to a Queen Regnant—Philip of Spain, husband of Mary Tudor. He revealed in England a charm and grace which was unknown to his Continental subjects. There was a reason for this. Philip married Mary as part of what he himself described as a "crusade" to regain England to the Catholic fold. Since Mary herself was a Catholic, the prospects seemed hopeful. Philip was proclaimed after the wedding in 1554 "King of England, France, Naples and Jerusalem, Prince of Spain and Count of Flanders." (He did not succeed to the Spanish throne until two years later.) But the terms of the Marriage Treaty robbed him of any chance of real power. He had no right to regard himself as ruler of England. He was not to take Mary, or any children of the marriage, out of the country. These possible children were to succeed to all of Philip's crowns in the event of the death of Don Carlos, his son by his first marriage.

Mary, who was twelve years older than Philip, is said to have fallen in love with his portrait. Whatever may have been his private feelings, his behaviour was above reproach when he came to Winchester for the wedding. He lavished attention on her and it was soon being reported to the Continent "their Majesties are the happiest married couple in the world." Philip's tact and bonhomie did much to allay the violent English opposition to Mary's Spanish marriage, but after her death, when he became the leading opponent of her successor, Elizabeth I, it was only natural that his virtues should have been forgotten.

Virtue was so much attached by his widow, Queen Victoria, to the memory of the fourth of these Consorts, Prince Albert, in the years after his death a century ago that it is only to-day we are forming a balanced view of his character. Britain owes many debts to the Prince Consort. This son of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha possessed Teutonic "thoroughness" in abundant measure, and he applied it for the benefit of his adopted people. The story of his application to politics—a subject in which he had no interest until his marriage—is too well known to need repetition. Historians still take sides in the clashes between the Palace and Ministers such as Palmerston. Where Albert rendered signal service was in acting, of his own free will, as the Queen's "Private Secretary." He arranged and commented on the papers and documents coming to her, drafted replies and kept memoranda of her conversations with Ministers. In fact, he smoothed the way through the mass of essential but fatiguing details which beset the path of a Monarch. He himself regarded his position as Consort as "most peculiar and delicate." He believed it was his duty to watch all sides of the public business on behalf of the Queen, and his mistakes were due to excess of zeal.

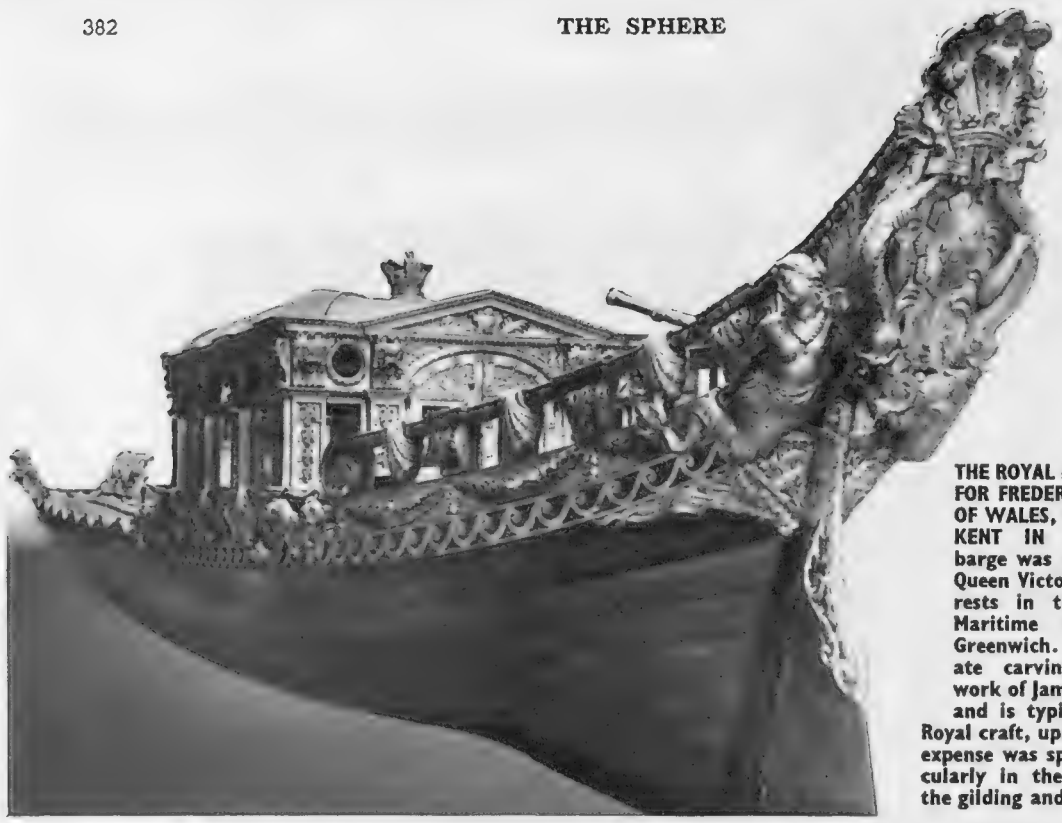
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE UNIFORM OF ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET : Since the days of his marriage in 1947 he has played a steadily increasing part in affairs, sharing with the Queen the burdens of Royal routine.

One of his first tasks was to reform the Royal Household and the Palaces, by abolishing the overlapping functions of many of the officials and economising on the waste which had been permitted in previous reigns. Education was one of his natural interests, and Cambridge University, of which he was Chancellor, benefited much by his proposals for additions in keeping with the times to its syllabuses. His patronage of the Arts and Sciences had its memorial in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some of his lesser-known benefactions came from his taste in music, which was well ahead of his age. He helped England to discover the glories of J. S. Bach and invited Wagner to conduct the first performance of the music of Tannhaüser in this country with the private Royal Orchestra. His memoranda show, among other points, that he envisaged in practice the flying machine and the submarine. And the inspiration for the creation of the Victoria Cross arose from him during the Crimean War.

Inevitably he had the defects of his virtues. He lacked a sense of humour, but so did Victoria and all her eminent subjects except Disraeli. His idea of a joke was a pun or the heavy-handed fun of the paterfamilias. He was on bad terms with his eldest son. But these are minor defects when it is remembered that he died forty years before the Great Queen, but still left almost as great an impression on the nineteenth century as she did.

These Consorts of our earlier Queens Regnant were men of very varying character, but they at least had one trait in common: they were all good husbands.

C. D.



THE ROYAL BARGE BUILT FOR FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, BY WILLIAM KENT IN 1732: The barge was last used by Queen Victoria and now rests in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. The elaborate carving was the work of James Richards, and is typical of these Royal craft, upon which no expense was spared, particularly in the manner of the gilding and decoration.

THE RIVER ROAD OF KINGS

The Thames and Its Contribution to the National Rejoicings

By

L. M. BATES

THE THAMES, an unbroken line of fate in the long British story, will provide a noble background to the Coronation pageantry. Warships will bring the impressive pomp of a naval occasion into the heart of London; liners carrying homesick exiles, as well as representatives of all free peoples, will berth at the Tilbury Ocean Stage; other vessels will become tide-borne hotels, enabling their passengers to side-step the scarcity price of shore accommodation; flotillas of private yachts will seek coveted "alongside" berths; all flag lockers will be emptied to dress ships overall; and along the Embankment, beside the old water road of England's kings, the young Queen will make her State journey to the ancient ceremony.

Thames's pride in its contribution to the national rejoicings will, however, be tinged with nostalgic memories of other Coronations in which it was privileged to participate much more prominently. The river was formerly the natural route to and from Court and Palace; and the State Crown and Regalia were normally taken from the Tower to Westminster by barge as being then the safest route. Although the actual Coronation procession was rarely water-borne, it was customary, until comparatively recent times, for kings and queens, just before or after ascending the Throne, to make the acquaintance of their loyal subjects by means of a magnificent tidal pageant, in which the Royal Barge was the central feature. Last year, the present Lord Mayor of London suggested the revival of a river pageant, and as these notes are being written there seems a likelihood of a return of at least some of London's former tideway colour at Coronation-time.

Boundless ostentation was for many centuries the measure of Royal stature; and, particularly in the time of the Stuarts, the cost of these water progresses helped to imperil the very safety of the country. Sycophantic officers of State, ignoring the needs of national defence, one of the principal charges on the King's revenue, sought Royal favour by arranging the most extravagant pageantry. Barges and wherries were covered with golden brocades, hung with silver bells and equipped with silken sails and ropes; silken banners and pennants streamed from every mast and spar; gold-leaf was laid on as if it were the red lead of to-day; boat-loads of musicians were engaged; costly and ambitious tableaux were sent afloat; and no feature, whatever the charge in time or money, was considered too fantastic, provided it had the charm of novelty.

It was a duty of the Lord Mayor and the great City Livery Companies to contribute their own craft, decorated and equipped to the standard set by the Court, to these processions. Failure to comply invited repercussions which, in those semi-despotic reigns, could be highly unpleasant if not downright dangerous. It was all, however, a circus to the citizens and apprentices of London and, provided bread was plentiful at the time, the pageants served the purpose for which they were conceived.

More subtle standards of taste and dignity, and the exercise of stricter control over State expenditure, gradually modified these extravagancies. As roads became safer and land transport less primitive, Royal progresses left the river for the streets of London. The Lord Mayor's Show, part of Thames pageantry since 1453, tenaciously clung to its tidal traditions until as late as 1856, but the first Sovereign to exchange chill river winds for the draughts at London street junctions appears to have been George II., in 1727. It was impossible, however, to find a route offering comparable advantages to great crowds of spectators, and the tideway continued to be used as a site for certain Royal celebrations until 1919, when King George V. and the Royal Family, travelling from the Tower to Chelsea as part of the Peace Pageant, made the last voyage in the State Barge. The occasion bore little resemblance to the gilded pomp and flamboyant circumstance of those earlier processions, for the Royal Barge was escorted by only the Admiralty State Barge and a handful of sober-looking Service craft; and at Cadogan Pier, the disembarkation-point, the Royal party were entertained not by the colourful water antics of the Stuarts but by a display of technical skill by river firemen.

The various Royal Barges were, in the main, shapely craft built by the cream of contemporary shipwrights. The last one—the craft used in 1919—was launched in 1689 for William and Mary, and survives, neglected and almost forgotten, in a boat-house in Old Windsor Park. Made of good English oak grown in the Park, and painted in cream with a motif of gold and scarlet scrolls, its discreet streamlining is pleasant to modern eyes.

My good friend and fellow-Thamesman, Bert Barry, a legendary figure among oarsmen, will march in the Coronation procession next Tuesday as a direct link between the Tudor Thames and modern times. Last year he attained the position, coveted by all Thames watermen, of Queen's Bargemaster. The office of Master of the Royal Barge was first created by Henry VIII, and since then a Royal Bargemaster has been appointed by Royal Warrant; the post carries a merely nominal retaining fee, but the livery in scarlet and gold has the authentic magnificence, unsullied by the passing centuries, of more colourful days. Although he and his Royal Watermen are no longer responsible for the safety of the Sovereign and the Crown and Regalia afloat on the tideway, they still nominally safeguard the Crown, the Mace and the Cap of Maintenance at the State Opening.

The importance of the river as a highway to Londoners, both kings and commoners, dated from the earliest times. It was up the Thames, its banks lined with impenetrable forest and primæval swamp, that the first Cockneys fearfully made their way in their primitive craft. It was the hill beside the Pool, and the ford where London Bridge now stands, that decided the site of the capital of the Empire. With the passage of time, the difficulties of reaching and traversing London only slightly diminished and merely changed in character. Until late in the eighteenth century only one bridge spanned the lower Thames—a narrow structure cluttered with shops and houses and choked with clumsy carts and waggons; and as the Londoner's amusements, both the theatres and houses for less commendable relaxation, were mainly situated on the South Bank, Thames watermen had almost a monopoly of this busy cross-river traffic. Other difficulties similarly obstructed the passage by land between east and west London, and further afield; and here again the skiff, the tilt-boat and wherry lorded it in the public favour over horse and wheel. When Royalty went officially afloat, it was as natural for Londoners to line the route in boats as we to-day marshal ourselves along the kerbstones.

Busy little Pepys recorded how on almost countless occasions he went "by water" on his very private expeditions and more openly on the King's business. The more circumspect Evelyn has left an account of the junketings on the Thames attendant on the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Portugal: "I was a spectator of the most magnificent triumph that ever floated on the Thames, considering the innumerable boats and vessels, dressed and adorned with all imaginable pomp, but above all the thrones, arches, pageants and other representations, stately barges of the Lord Mayor and companies, with various inventions, music and peals of ordnance from both the vessels and the shore, going to conduct the new Queen from Hampton Court to Whitehall . . ."

It was, however, John Taylor, the self-styled "Water Poet," who has left us the most detailed particulars of the teeming life on and about the Thames in Elizabethan and Stuart times. No fewer than 40,000 watermen and other workers then flourished on the tidal river. His doggerel verse recording the last journey of the dead Queen Bess down the Thames from Richmond to

IN ALL THE GLORY OF GILT AND GOLD: This is the richly carved bulkhead of the cabin of the Royal Barge built for Frederick, Prince of Wales. Maritime motifs adorn the cabin, and above the doorway are the Three Feathers.

A GREAT RIVER PAGEANT IN THE DAYS OF WILLIAM IV: Barges beflagged and dressed overall passing up the Thames to the ceremony of the opening of London Bridge. Those were the days when it was the duty of the Lord Mayor and of the City Livery Companies to contribute their own craft, most lavishly decorated and equipped.

Whitehall has a sincere and moving pathos behind its faulty metre. On a number of occasions he published pamphlets setting out the various wrongs of Thames watermen alternated with descriptions of great events on the tideway.

In the heyday of the Thames as a passenger highway, the cobbles, mud and filth of London's roads, to say nothing of highwaymen and footpads, occasioned the ceremonial reception of distinguished visitors at Gravesend, either by the King himself or by the Lord Mayor as his deputy. The water journey to Whitehall was usually marked by the most colourful pageantry, designed to impress the visitor; not infrequently the procession would be accompanied by a sort of floating military tournament. James I, when he welcomed Christian IV of Denmark, went down-river in a crazy floating castle, complete with battlements, guns and pennants, towed by a 30-oared vessel. We must not be too complacent in these aloof times, but one cannot help comparing this extravaganza with the dignified meeting in 1951 in the Pool of London between the Duke of Gloucester, representing King George VI, and King Haakon of Norway, just arrived in his yacht *Norge*.

Noise was formerly considered as important as colour to the public dignity of kings; and firework displays in honour of Royalty were a feature of those early Thames pageants. Not infrequently the results were more spectacular than anticipated—especially when wooden buildings lined the river banks. Primitive fireworks were used in river pageantry as early as the middle of the fourteenth century. More ambitious displays were soon the order of great days, and when Anne Bullen was escorted from Greenwich to Westminster for her Coronation in 1533 the spectacle included "a foyste or wafter full of ordnance in which foyste was a great red dragon continually moving and casting forth wild fire . . ."

During the reign of Elizabeth set-firework pieces became a feature of Thames roisterings, probably inspired by the Queen's naïve delight in them. The first really grandiose display on the tideway was in 1613 to celebrate the marriage of James's daughter Elizabeth to Prince Palatine. The river was cleared of traffic between Lambeth and Temple Stairs—a water arena which became the traditional site for London's great firework shows, culminating in the pyrotechnic spectacle, the greatest yet staged in this country, on Victory Night, 1946.

The display in 1613 included "an artificiall fireworke . . . like unto a fiery dragon, against which another fiery vision appeared flaming like unto Saint George on Horsebacke, brought in by a burning Inchanter . . . an artificiall fire-worke which was in the likenesse of a hunted Harte . . . a number of hunting Houndes made of fire burning," the whole being introduced by a "peale of Ordnance like unto a terrible thunder" which "ratled in the eyre." Bigger and better rockets and more scientific fire-beauty will doubtless make the Coronation fireworks a new record of riverside wonder, but the tideway must have a sneaking regard for those less sophisticated days when Londoners trembled with awe at the magic of the Thames on fire.

Much of the superficial splendour has gone from the river; the old stream has exchanged the cloth-of-gold of more vainglorious days for the sober garb of the trader. But its contribution to the unity of British peoples everywhere does not lessen with the fading colours of modern times.

A ROYAL AQUATIC EXCURSION: Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and their children being rowed on the waters of the Thames in the Royal Barge. This engraving is of special interest as it carries a pasted-on flap. When the flap is opened, the inside of the cabin is revealed (as shown here). When closed, the gilded exterior of the cabin is seen.—*Reproduced by Courtesy of the Parker Gallery.*

BROADCASTING THE CORONATION

Memories of the Celebrations of 1937

By
GEORGE BLAKE

On right—

HE HAD A GRANDSTAND VIEW OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE: Fred Bate, the N.B.C. commentator, broadcasting the Coronation procession of King George VI and his Consort. Before him was a time-table showing the time that each procession was due to leave the Palace and indicating who would participate in each procession and what the nature of the escort would be. From the bare bones a commentator builds his story.

SHOULD I ever be tempted to write the story of a fairly long career in journalism and broadcasting I would, I think, try to make most of my small part in the Coronation of the late King and our Queen Mother. It is sometimes my inclination to think that the maiden voyage of the *Queen Mary* was a more fantastic experience in the realm of publicity, but the Coronation of 1937 had much more basic interest, and infinitely more dignity, than the cruise from Southampton to New York.

I can claim to have seen the last Coronation from the grandstand, so to speak. One of the B.B.C. commentators on the event, I was elevated to a position near the roof of the Middlesex Guildhall, overlooking the Annexe that had been built out from the north-west corner of Westminster Abbey—precisely as another Annexe has been built for Queen Elizabeth's Coronation. I may not have seen the procession passing down the Mall in all its ceremonial grandeur, but no person, from the Mayor of Paddington to the Monarch himself, could pass into the Abbey except under my eyes—with a very large lump of nervous anxiety in the throat behind them. I remember the B.B.C. engineers pleading with me not to drum with my fingers on the base of the microphone.

The preparations for the broadcast had started weeks before. It is one of the oddities of a Coronation in London that it evokes from the depths of history privileged bodies, with their distinctive uniforms, that are never seen on any other occasion. At any Coronation, for instance, the Lords of the Admiralty must proceed to the Abbey on horseback, rolling uneasily like so many destroyers in a dirty sea. How different from the stiff precision of the Canadian Mounties, who happen to know about horses!

Thus and thus, those of us who were to comment on the proceedings held anxious sessions in Broadcasting House with feudal histories, treatises on heraldry and suchlike on the desks before us. I remember that a special Coronation 'Edition' of a great weekly journal was one of our Bibles. One had to learn that the accent is on the second, not the first, syllable of the word "equerry." One had to be awfully careful about the terminology of Bedchambers and Ladies and Gentlemen pertaining thereto.

In fact, most of our problems were solved by Tommy Woodrooffe, who discovered that a set of cards issued with a popular brand of cigarettes answered almost all our questions! Each of us rushed out to buy packets by the dozen. Our broadcasting team, by the way, consisted of John Snagge on the Mall near the Palace, Harold Abrahams in Whitehall, myself on the roof of the Middlesex Guildhall, and Michael Standing within the Annexe. Within the Abbey for the actual ceremony was Howard Marshall. An Irishman, whose name I have forgotten, was installed in Buckingham Palace to describe the departure of Their Majesties and then, after many hours, say a word or two about their return.

For me, at least, the start of the great day seems slightly ludicrous now.

I spent the night in Hugh Walpole's flat in Piccadilly. He was to write the special article for the *Daily Mail*. His man, John, wakened us at half-past three on the Coronation morning and produced some sort of breakfast as dawn was breaking. It seemed silly to put on striped trousers and a morning coat at that hour of the day; sillier to walk all the way from Piccadilly to Westminster down silent streets, lined by the corpses (as they seemed) of those who had slept on the kerbs all night, their discarded newspapers, paper bags and caramel papers about them. Very few of these simple Cockney people, sleeping the sleep of prisoners, stirred as two ageing writers stalked down St. James's Street towards the big job of the day.

It must have been about five o'clock in the morning when I got into my eyrie; and things were beginning to happen even then. The troops were being marshalled to line the route. The band of the Coldstream Guards indulged in an agreeable spasm of rehearsal, greeting the early morning with trump and cymbal. Workmen of the Westminster Council sanded the street for the umpteenth time. Military persons buzzed about on the square below me. And then the Nobs began to arrive.

One had watched the fortunate ticket-holders scramble to their places in the stands that lined the route. One had actually seen a young couple start to embrace and kiss at an hour when most decent people are still in their beds. It was more remarkable to discover that even elderly Peers of the Realm must find their way to their seats in the Abbey some two hours before they would normally be awakened by their menservants with nice hot cups of tea.

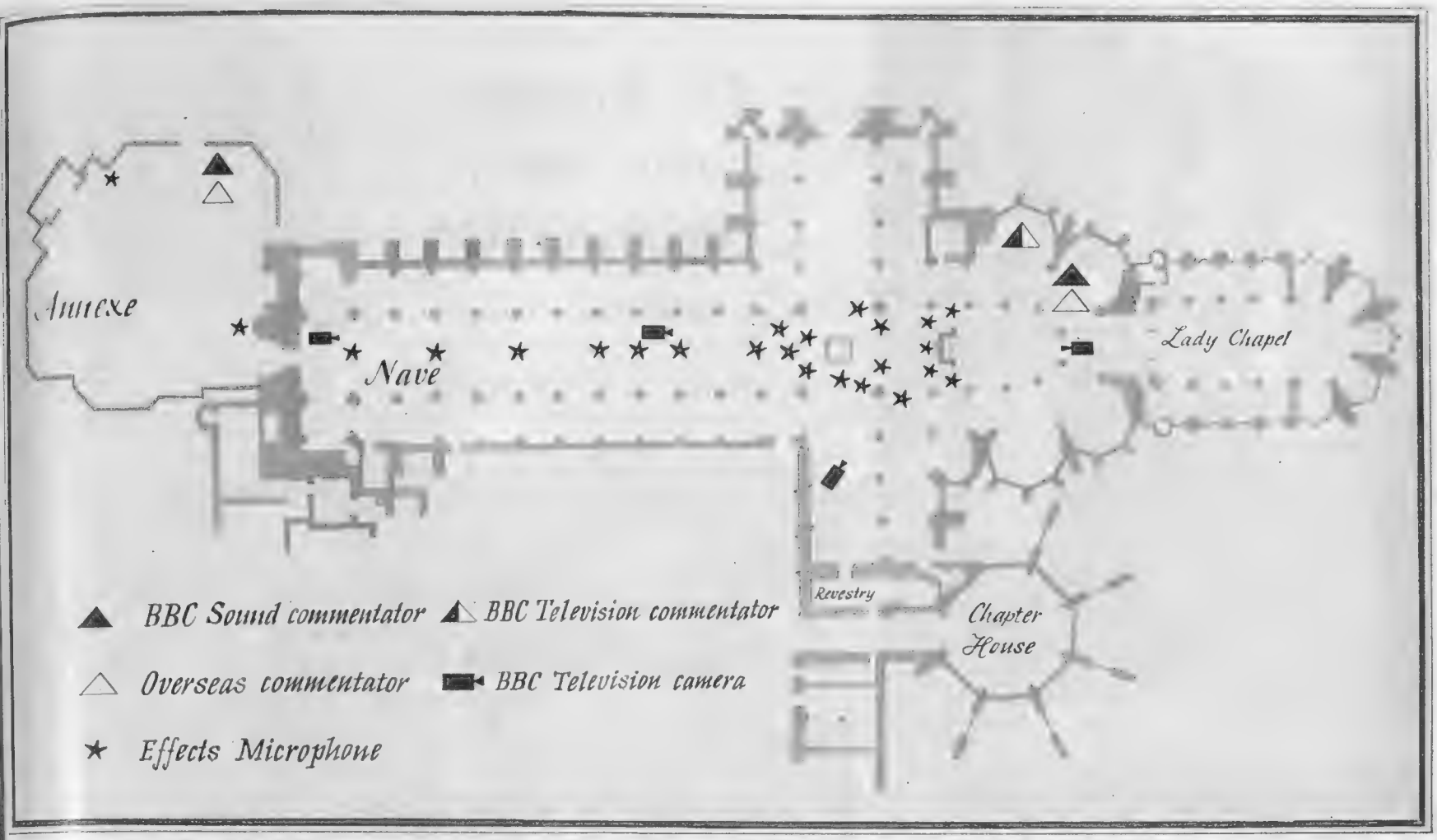
That was the most copious stream of blue blood I shall ever expect to see again flowing before my eyes. They poured out of cars and taxis by the dozen at a time. The robes of deep red with ermine trimmings made a wonderful subject for coloured television as they passed under the striped canopy into the Annexe, their ladies gorgeously plumed with feathers. They had brought with them as pages young relatives in tight white breeches; and up on the roof of the Middlesex Guildhall we all laughed to see a very aged peer, no doubt a little tetchy after an early awakening, swipe at the page who had dropped his coronet and fetch him a very pretty clout on the jaw.

The peerage was impressive enough as it packed into the Abbey in those early-morning hours, but it was a purely British phenomenon. My memory is that the Diplomatic Corps outshone our own aristocracy in plumage as they started to arrive a little later, all according to protocol.

There were elegant gentlemen from France in evening dress; and that seemed fair enough. Then there arrived clutches of South American grandees in

INSTALLING THE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR BROADCASTING THE CORONATION: Men at work in the amplifier bays in the control-room. The technical arrangements for broadcasting from the Abbey both on sound and television are prodigious, and the closest co-operation has been established between Ministry of Works architects and the B.B.C.

ALL DRESSED UP AND A JOB TO DO: John Watt, Moray McLaren and John Snagge in toppers and tails as they took up the commentators' positions outside Buckingham Palace on Coronation Day, May 1937.



BROADCASTING WITHIN THE ABBEY—WHERE THE SOUND AND TELEVISION COMMENTATORS FOR HOME AND OVERSEAS BROADCASTS WILL TAKE THEIR STATIONS ON JUNE 2: The cameras will be controlled from a point under the arches of the Chapter House, and this is the focal-point of perhaps 20,000,000 British viewers. The headquarters of the sound broadcasting arrangements within the Abbey, where the main mixing of all microphones is controlled, lies in the inner of two small rooms belonging to the Head Verger. This was the key position for the broadcast in 1937. Close on thirty microphones are installed inside the Abbey, the majority of them concealed. At the last Coronation a microphone was hidden in each arm of King Edward the Confessor's chair, used for the actual Enthronement, and yet a third microphone was concealed in the carved back of the chair. The output of the B.B.C. microphones inside the Abbey is used to feed sound for television, for the loudspeakers inside the Abbey, for the Ministry of Works Public Address system in stands along the route, and for news-reels authorised to be present.

military uniforms of such effulgence as would have raised the eyebrows of a Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. My memory is that the Italians shunned the proceedings; we were then at loggerheads with them over Abyssinia. Their co-partners in the Axis made the most sensational appearance of all. The German delegation, headed by von Blomberg, tumbled out of their cars in plain Service uniform, their steel helmets under their arms. This was probably the first and last time that steel helmets have been carried into the Abbey, and one had even then a nasty apprehension of the Shape of Things to Come.

Even so, it was still only about eight o'clock in the morning. For three hours on end one had been watching these strange and picturesque happenings; there were still two hours to go until, according to schedule, my Scots voice would open the ball through thousands of loud-speakers and wireless sets all over the country. . . . I was often asked after the event if I was not terribly nervous in those moments. The answer can be an honest No. The challenge was so great and splendid; there was so much more "copy" lying about, in the journalistic phrase, than one could possibly use. I remember clearly that my notes barely covered a small sheet of notepaper.

They kept arriving and descending at the entrance to the Annexe, those Nobs of yesteryear, and all in the perfect order of precedence. Here was the Lord Mayor of London in a heavy and ornate coach drawn by Suffolk Punches rather obviously borrowed from a well-known firm of brewers. The Speaker of the House of Commons arrived in an equally cumbersome vehicle. The scale of precedence started to mount at an alarming rate. Royalty appeared—Princess Juliana, as she then was, and Prince Bernhard in a tight, black uniform of the Hussar type; the King's brothers and their ladies; our Princesses—quite little girls then—and so on; until a huge gilt coach came round the corner from Whitehall, the cheers drowning the jingle and clatter of a Sovereign's Escort, even the ebullient brass of the band of the Coldstream Guards. I stopped talking and let those glorious noises speak for themselves.

The technique of our broadcasting arrangements is probably of little interest now. I had opened the proceedings with some account of the scene outside the Abbey, and John Snagge had described the tension of the crowd along the Mall. Our Irish friend in Buckingham Palace accounted for the departure from the Palace; over again to John Snagge on the Mall; over to Harold Abrahams in Whitehall; over to me again; over to Michael Standing in the Annexe, and quite a bit of chit-chat to and fro. Finally, the Abbey organ soared into the music of worship, and the rest of us left Howard Marshall to his long, wearing description of the purely religious ceremony. The triumphant return to the Palace and the accompanying military parade were left to the bright, quick tongue of Tommy Woodrooffe, parked somewhere up Constitution Hill.

It is of some real technical interest that this was, I think, the first big broadcasting occasion on which a group of commentators was linked on an open circuit: each with headphones that let him hear how the other fellow was getting on. For instance, if Harold Abrahams in Whitehall seemed to be faltering for lack of material or breath, I could cut in with something new seen from above the Annexe; while Michael Standing in turn, within that rather ugly extension of the Abbey, could take over when I was obviously beginning to run dry. It seems to have worked well enough.

As in every big broadcast, there were difficult moments. After all, you cannot undertake to describe the Coronation of British monarchs without a very lively sense that every p and q is being analysed by listeners all over the world. One terrible decision afflicted me on that day of June. I was in the full flight of a descriptive passage when a pale and elderly man, obviously stricken, was wheeled out of the Abbey in an invalid chair and hurried across to the Hospital. Somebody shoved under my nose a pencilled note to the effect that Philip Snowden had collapsed within the Abbey and was in a fair way to die.

So what? Viscount Snowden was a big figure in those days. His death during the Coronation ceremony would undoubtedly be NEWS, in the very first order of that term. . . . It is extremely difficult to make a decision of policy while giving a visual description of an actual event, but the gods were good to me that day. I decided to ignore the incident; and an hour or two later I ascertained that the poor old gentleman who had collapsed was, in fact, the Mayor of a town in Kent.

THE CORONATION COMMENTATORS OF 1953 HOLD A CONFERENCE: They met at Broadcasting House in April to discuss the plans for the great day. Many technical details have to be discussed and much information on the great event has to be neatly dovetailed if there is not to be a serious overlapping in the various commentaries. Seated (left to right) are John Snagge, Howard Marshall, Audrey Russell, Max Muller (head of Outside Broadcasts, Sound), Willie Richardson and Jean Metcalfe. Standing (left to right): G. Topping (liaison assistant, Outside Broadcasting), Frank Anderson (manager, Outside Broadcasting), Henry Riddell, Frank Gillard, Rex Alston and Alun Williams.

A lot of odd things happened that day, inevitably—such as the enterprise of the bright spark who, much to the dismay of the B.B.C., found the broadcasting box in the Mall lying open about 11 p.m. and, the circuit being still in action, entertained the listening public to an uncensored account of the proceedings as Their Majesties appeared again and again on the balcony of the Palace. It was actually quite a good bit of amateur broadcasting. And it was an extremely good bit of fun. On the morning after, when one was very, very tired, an old friend rang up to congratulate me on my modest contribution to the proceedings.

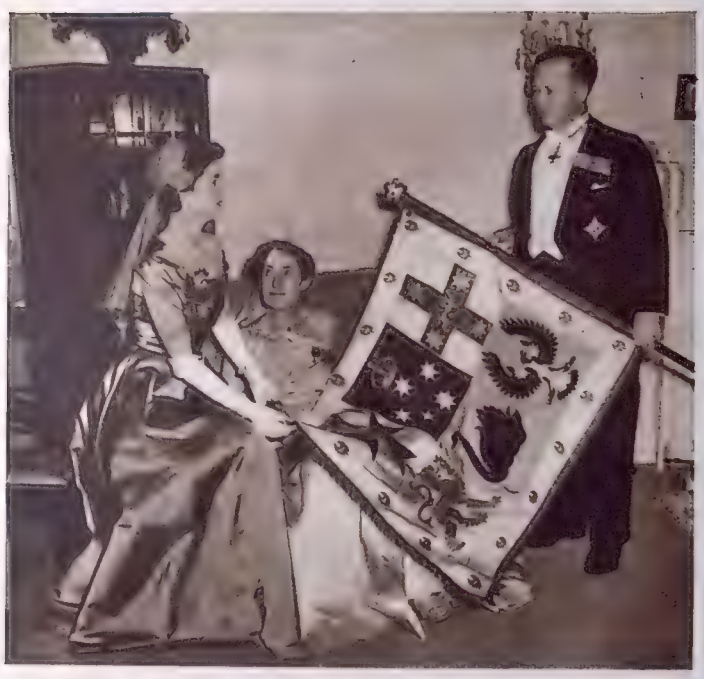
"Well done, old boy!" he cried. "That 'll give Musso something to think about. Just the same," he added sadly, "I don't suppose we 'll see the like of it again."

Musso is gone, strung up by the ankles. And it looks as if younger monarchs will be crowned according to tradition, the great occasion chronicled by younger voices than mine. And the lens of the television camera has, in any event, completely altered the circumstances in which we worked in 1937.

In Town for the Coronation

Some Varied Personalities Who Lend Added Interest to the Coronation Scene in London

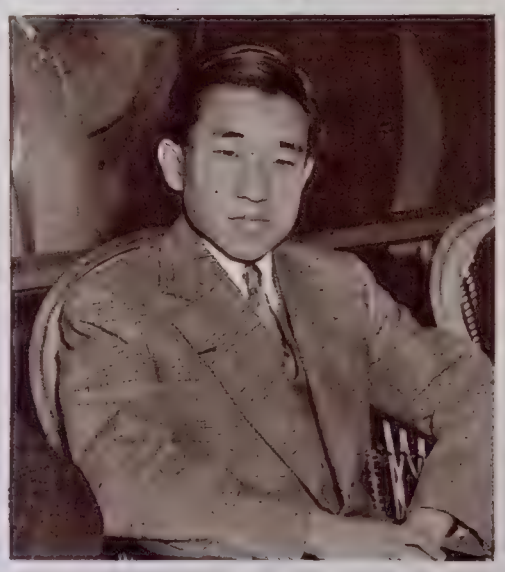
ON A CORONATION YEAR VISIT: The Omugabe of Ankole, Paramount Chief of the Province of Ankole, Uganda, arrived in London a month before the Coronation and will remain over here about six months. He is seen outside his hotel in Buckingham Palace Road, wearing the robes he will actually wear in the Abbey.



TO CARRY THE FLAG FOR AUSTRALIA: The Australian High Commissioner, Sir Thomas White, with Lady White and their daughter Lilian at their London flat. Sir Thomas is holding the Standard of the Commonwealth of Australia, which he will carry in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation. The six quarters adorning the Standard allude to the six Australian States.

THE QUEEN'S PERSONAL CORONATION SOUVENIR: This is the Reverse of the Coronation Medal which Her Majesty is presenting to persons in the service of the Crown and others in the Commonwealth. The Queen took a keen interest in the design.

TWO OF THE COLONIAL RULERS WHO HAVE ARRIVED FOR THE CORONATION: *Left*—The Queen of Tonga seen on arrival at Southampton in the liner *Rangitoto*. This is the first visit to Britain of this Queen from the South Seas, who will drive to Westminster Abbey in the fourth carriage procession, accompanying the Sultans of Malaya, including (*right*) the Sultan of Perak.



TWO MORE VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS: *Left*—Crown Prince Akihito of Japan, who completed his journey to England in the liner *Queen Elizabeth*. *Right*—General Crerar, who arrived in the *Empress of Scotland*. General Crerar, who is an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, will have special duties during the Coronation.

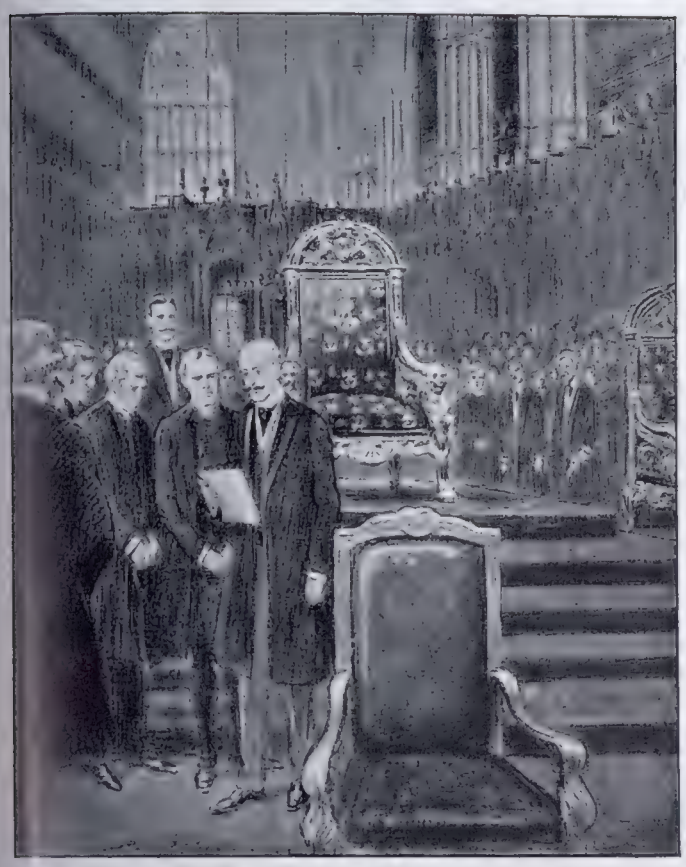
AFRICAN CHIEFS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN: Two groups of official Coronation visitors photographed on the boat deck of the *Winchester Castle* when she arrived at Southampton a few days ago. *Left*—The Chiefs from Bechuanaland and Basutoland. In the centre of the group is Chief Mojela, of the Basuto. *Right*—The fifty-four-year-old Paramount Chief of Swaziland, with his favourite wife Lankosi and his sixteen-year-old daughter Goinaphi. He will have a seat in the Abbey for the Coronation.

A Glance Back at the Past, from Contemporary Records

THE CORONATIONS OF EDWARD VII, GEORGE V AND GEORGE VI

As Recorded in the Pages of "The Sphere"

IN MORE THAN HALF-A-CENTURY OF PUBLICATION OUR ARTISTS HAVE GIVEN THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF THESE GREAT MOMENTS IN THE REIGNS OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF OUR ROYAL HOUSE, AND THERE HAS ALSO BEEN A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE ROYAL PAGEANTRY



THE CORONATION THAT WAS POSTPONED: The Crown officials, who were putting the finishing touches to the ceremonial arrangements at Westminster Abbey, are suddenly interrupted in their work, and hear the news that the Coronation of King Edward VII has been postponed.

"GOD SAVE KING EDWARD": The Archbishop of Canterbury, flanked by the Earl Marshal and Garter King-of-Arms, and facing west, presents King Edward VII. This ceremony is repeated at the other points of the Coronation Theatre.

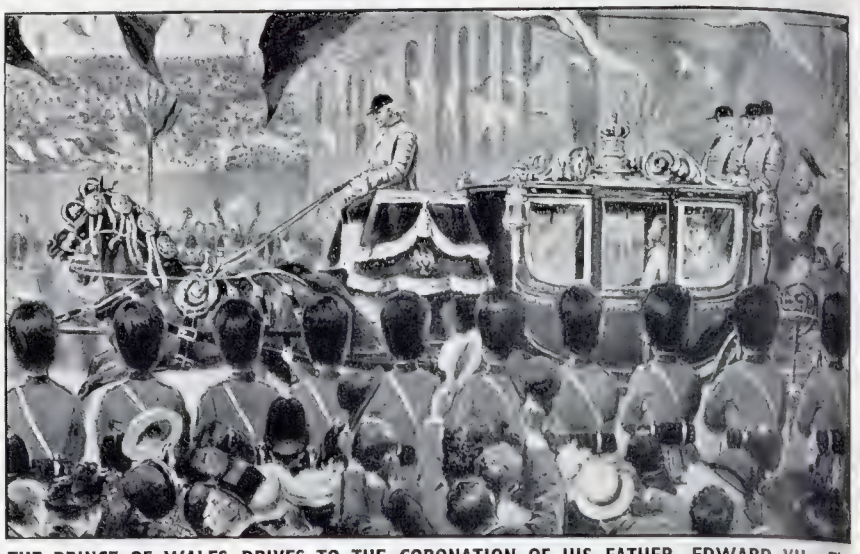
THE PRINCE OF WALES PAYS HOMAGE AT THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII: The future George V steps up to greet his father, sitting enthroned in the Coronation Theatre of Westminster Abbey. The affectionate greeting of father and son was duly noted by all who attended the solemn ceremony on August 9, 1902. The Coronation had been postponed from the previous June owing to the King's illness, which was thought to be grave, but King Edward made a speedy recovery.

THE CROWNING OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA, CONSORT OF KING EDWARD VII: The Consort, with Sceptre in hand, kneeling before the Archbishop of York to receive the Crown. This record of her Coronation was made within Westminster Abbey by the distinguished artist, Maurice Greiffenhagen.

For one day at least in every reign the pageantry of the Middle Ages lives again in London. Peers, knights and notables appear in all the splendour of gorgeous robes, and the high dignitaries of the realm blossom in all their glory. Since the start of the century THE SPHERE has recorded three of these great days in Royal history, the coronations of Edward VII, George V and George VI, and in the following pages we give extracts from that glowing record. At the Coronation of Edward VII the leading SPHERE artists were Percy F. S. Spence, Maurice Greiffenhagen and Sidney Paget. Later in the century the work of Fortunino Matania began to loom large in THE SPHERE, and he recorded the Coronations of both King George V and his son King George VI, his brilliant craftsmanship bringing out to the full the splendour of the scenes within the Abbey and of the magnificent architectural background.

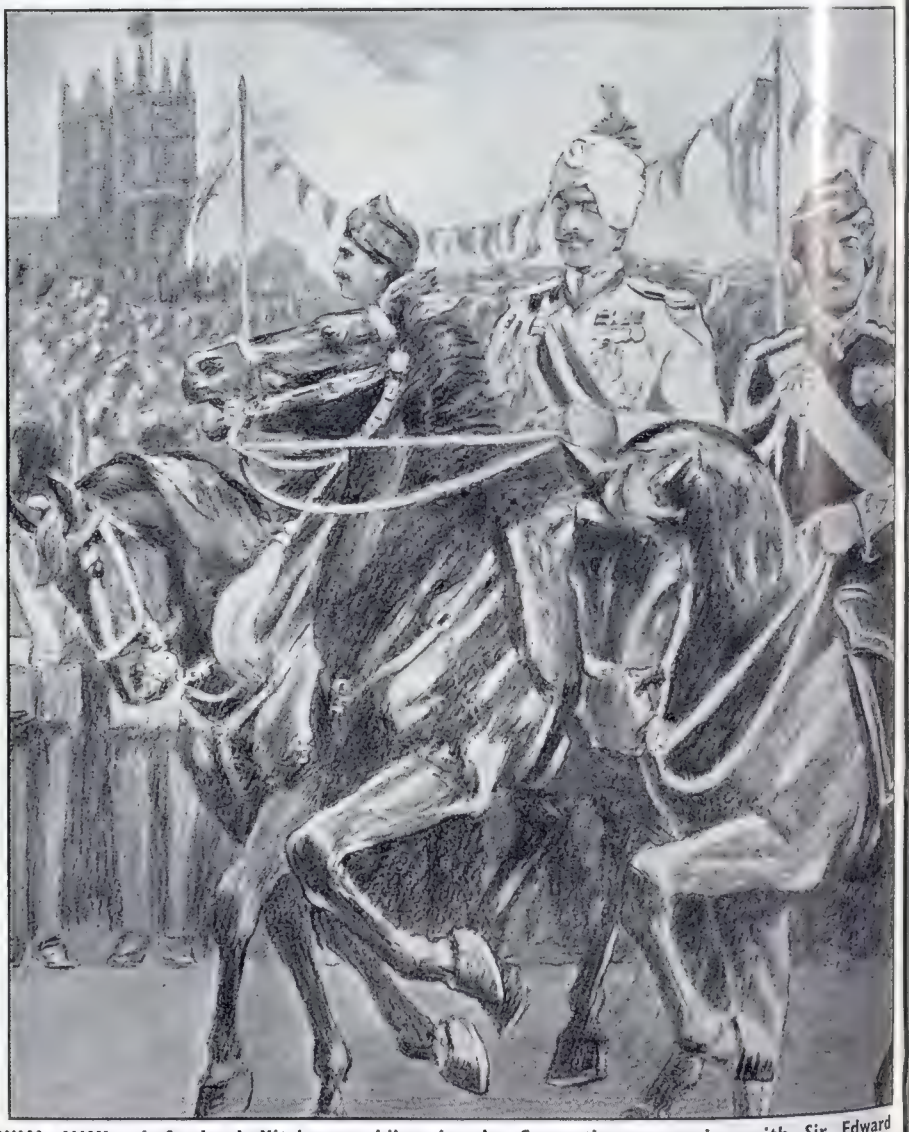
EDWARD VII TO GEORGE VI—PREVIOUS CORONATIONS RECORDED

KING EDWARD VII LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY AFTER HIS CORONATION: Bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb, and wearing the Imperial State Crown, His Majesty left the Abbey to join the waiting Royal coach for his progress through his capital.—*Drawn by Maurice Greiffenhagen.*



THE PRINCE OF WALES DRIVES TO THE CORONATION OF HIS FATHER, EDWARD VII: The future King George V and the future Queen Mary as they passed from York House to Westminster Abbey on Coronation Day in August 1902.—*Drawn by Alfred Pearse.*

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS DRIVE THROUGH LONDON TO THE ABBEY: In this carri[illegible]e, drawn by six black horses in one of the processions at Edward VII's Coron[illegible]tion, sat Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria and the Prin[illegible]ss Maud (later Queen Maud of Denmark), the daughters of the King.—*Drawn by [illegible] Tenison.*



CORONATION DAY 1902—THE CAPTAINS AND THE PRINCES PASS ALONG THE CEREMONIAL WAY: *Left*—Lord Kitchener riding in the Coronation procession with Sir Edward Seymour and Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee. Kitchener, the most popular soldier of the day, was acclaimed all along the route. *Right*—The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Maharaja of Idar and the Maharaja of Gwalior rode in the procession as the honorary Indian A.D.C.s of Edward VII, three martial figures splendidly arrayed.

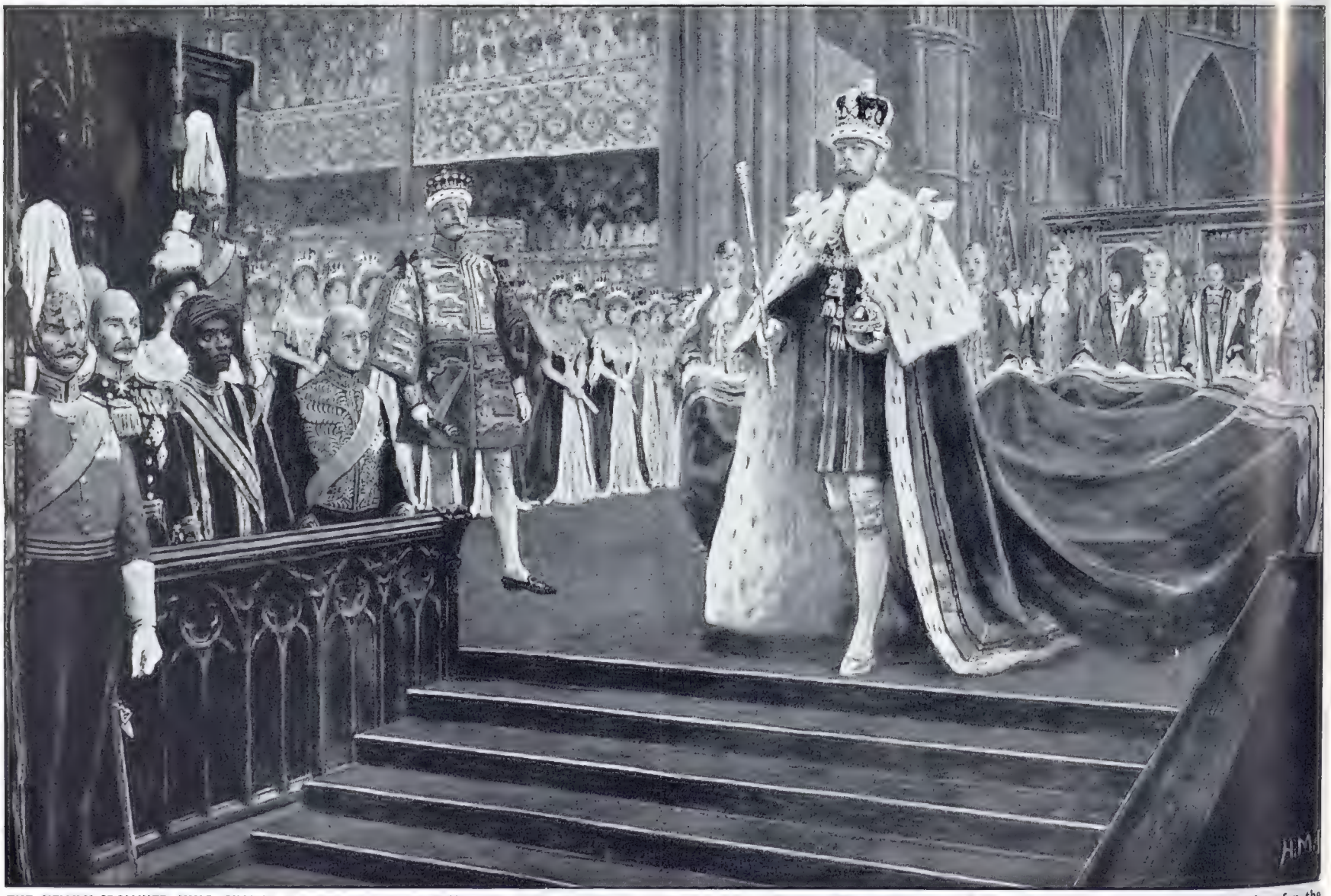
CROWNING KING EDWARD VII—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY CARRYING OUT THE SUPREME ACT IN THE CORONATION THEATRE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY : The King, having been anointed and clothed with the Colobium Sindonis and the Super Tunica, and his heels having been touched with the Golden Spurs, was girt with the Sword by the Lord Great Chamberlain. He was then clothed with the Imperial Mantle, and on sitting down received the Orb. The ring was placed on his right hand and the Royal Sceptre delivered to him. The Archbishop then took the Crown in his hands from the Dean of Westminster and placed it upon the King's head.—*Drawn by Wal Paget.*

KING EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA PASSING ALONG ST. JAMES'S STREET ON THE RETURN FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY : Immediately behind the State Coach rode Lord Binning, of the Royal Horse Guards. On the extreme left can be seen the Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward VII, who had charge of all the military arrangements for Coronation Day. It is a strange reflection that the Duke as a child had actually sat upon the knee of the Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo.

EDWARD VII TO GEORGE VI—PREVIOUS CORONATIONS RECORDED

THE CORONATION OF GEORGE V, FIRST MONARCH OF THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR—THE GRANDFATHER OF ELIZABETH II GOES TO HIS CROWNING AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: The King alighting from the Royal Coach at the entrance to the great annexe pavilion. This was at 10.52 on the morning of June 22, 1911.—*Drawn by Philip Dadd.*

"RECEIVE THE CROWN OF GLORY, HONOUR AND JOY": The crowning of Queen Mary by the Archbishop of Canterbury. As the Primate lifted the Queen's crown the Koh-i-noor that is set in it flashed and sparkled so that all might see. —*Drawn by Fortunino Matania, one of "The Sphere" artists in the Abbey.*



THE NEWLY-CROWNED KING GEORGE V PREPARES TO DESCEND THE STEPS OF THE THEATRE TO PASS THROUGH THE ABBEY: The King had exchanged his Coronation robes for the Robe of Purple Velvet, with its immense ermine-bordered train borne by his eight pages. On his head was the Imperial State Crown, with its blazing Star of Africa and the Black Prince's ruby in the front, and Edward the Confessor's sapphire in the cross on the summit. This drawing was made by H. M. Paget, from a sketch by Matania

THE MOST REV. RANDALL DAVIDSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, CROWNING HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V ON JUNE 22, 1911: This was the scene of splendour recorded by Fortunino Matania in a supplement to "The Sphere," the drawing unfolding to double-crown poster size. The King is seated in King Edward's Chair, and his consort, Queen Mary, is just to the left. Immediately after this moment of climax the Abbey rang from end to end with acclamations of the people, with repeated shouts of "God Save the King!" and the Princes and the Peers put on their coronets and caps in accordance with tradition. The guns in Hyde Park boomed out a Royal salute

EDWARD VII TO GEORGE VI—PREVIOUS CORONATIONS RECORDED

KING GEORGE VI LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY AFTER HIS CROWNING—THE PROCESSION TO THE WEST DOOR: When the celebration of the Holy Communion was over, the King went into St. Edward's Chapel, there to be disrobed of his vestments and to put on his Royal Purple Robe of State and the Imperial State Crown, which he is wearing in this picture. Thus arrayed, the King emerged into the body of the Abbey and passed to the Western door, and so to his coach.

THE CROWNING OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, CONSORT OF KING GEORGE VI : This ceremony could not be viewed by the vast majority of the congregation, particularly those in the transepts. There was no outcry of acclaim as at the King's crowning, but the ceremony was almost as splendid.

On right—

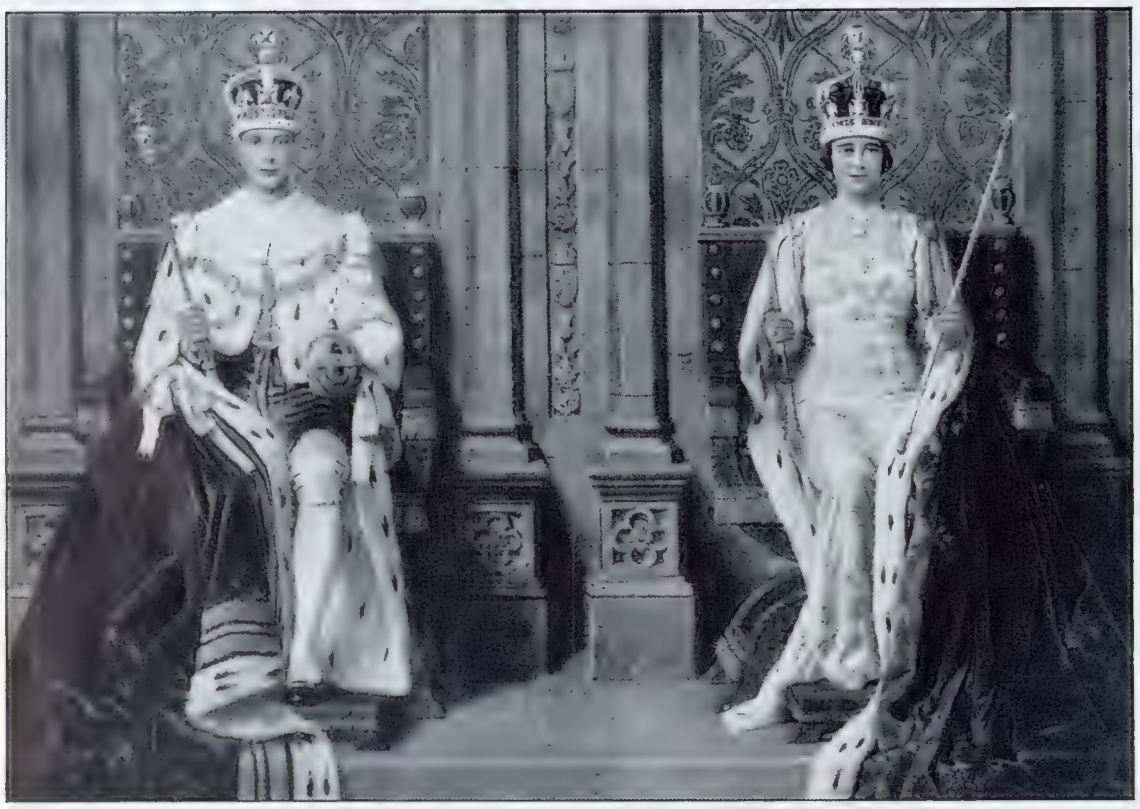
THE CROWNING OF KING GEORGE VI : In this painting Fortunino Matania, who had already recorded a previous Coronation, depicted the moment as the Crown of St. Edward was placed upon the King's head. This Crown, imbued with a special sanctity, is used only on this one occasion.

KING GEORGE VI RECEIVES THE HOMAGE OF THE PRINCES AND THE PEERS : After the King's crowning came the homage, first the Archbishops and Bishops, next the Princes of the Blood Royal, then the Peers of the Realm, repeating, according to their station, the oath of fealty. The elaborate procedure of the homage has through the centuries differed from Coronation to Coronation only in minor essentials. In times past it sometimes lacked dignity owing to the numbers paying homage.

EDWARD VII TO GEORGE VI—PREVIOUS CORONATIONS RECORDED

On right—

AT THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI IN 1937—NOTABLES ASSEMBLED IN THE TAPESTRIED HALL OF THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY ANNEXE : Ecclesiastics, distinguished officers of State, and bearers of the Regalia are seen awaiting the coming of the King and Queen in this drawing made by Fortunino Matania. On the extreme left of the drawing is Viscount Lascelles, elder son of the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood, who has since succeeded to the title. The group at left centre consists of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord Steward ; Field-Marshal Lord Milne, bearer of the Second Sword ; the Earl of Cromer, the Lord Chamberlain ; and the Duchess of Norfolk, canopy bearer to the Queen. The two ecclesiastics standing in the centre are the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London. The Duke of Abercorn, one of the Knights of the Garter appointed to hold the canopy for the King's Anointing ; the Earl of Lytton, another canopy bearer ; Norroy King-of-Arms ; and Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, are standing in the foreground on the right.



KING GEORGE VI AND HIS CONSORT QUEEN ELIZABETH ENTHRONED AND CROWNED, MAY 12, 1937 : This special painting was made for "The Sphere" by Fortunino Matania, who helped to record the last Coronation, producing many paintings and drawings magnificent in their detail and their accuracy of presentation.

WATCHING THEIR FATHER'S CORONATION : The future Queen Elizabeth and her sister, Princess Margaret, seen beside their grandmother, Queen Mary, in the Royal loggia in Westminster Abbey. Princess Margaret is keeping a tight grip on her coronet.

On right—

KING GEORGE VI AND HIS QUEEN PASS BY IN GLITTERING SPLENDOUR : Coronation Day 1937 in Trafalgar Square as the elaborately gilded State Coach passed on its way from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, through troop-lined streets thronged to capacity. Every yard of their triumphal progress was punctuated by a mighty thunder of welcome from the crowds. Long before midnight the crowds began to gather in Trafalgar Square, for on that occasion, as on the occasion of the present Coronation, the procession passed through the Square both on the outward and return journeys.

'God Save the Queen'

Once again this is a year of splendour for the Abbey in Westminster, which was built for prayer and for the anointing of Kings and Queens. Once again the triumphant trumpets give silver tongue and the people cry out 'God Save the Queen' and the soft English daylight gains glory from gold and silver and precious jewels. Here, in this sacred place, time adds rich colour to the tapestry of history, as a new Queen, Elizabeth II, is anointed, crowned and enthroned. When the Queen departs from the Abbey, and the great throng is dispersed and the air is still, the glory will still be there, enshrined in this holy place, guardian of our faith and of our Royal Succession.

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Coronation Tea Party

The band and the sack race, the jam buns, the curate, the Boy Scout, the disapproving aunt—they are all here in this preview by artist Illingworth of a scene which will be enacted in thousands of British villages during Coronation week. And afterwards, for millions of homes in every part of the free world, the splendid happenings of a great day will be drawn, photographed, described—on paper. Through paper their memory will be treasured for years to come. And that is just one more happy proof of the important part paper plays in our lives. On great days and ordinary days alike we are dependent in some way on one or more of Bowater's products.

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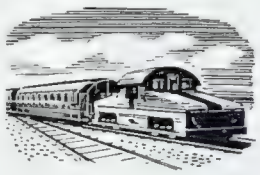
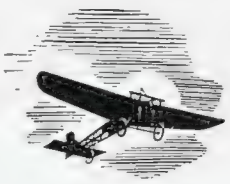
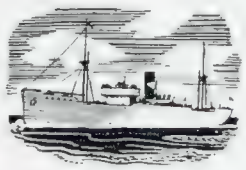
Under two Queens

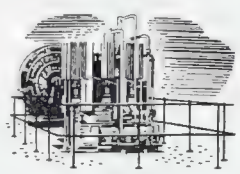
WHEN the name British Thomson-Houston was first heard, in 1894, the main developments in electricity still lay ahead. But progress was rapid. As the Boer War ended, BTH was electrifying the Central London tube railway. Bleriot crossed the channel in his rudimentary airplane—and manufacture of Mazda tungsten-filament lamps began.



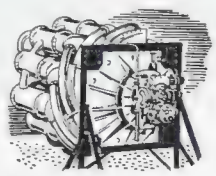




The first World War brought a halt to most non-armament development work, but by 1921 the first vessel fitted with BTH turbo-electric propulsion machinery was putting to sea. The 'flapper' fashions came and went, and in 1930 the first steel tank rectifier in Britain was installed at Hendon by BTH.



In the second World War BTH research in the new science of electronics, begun many years earlier, gave vital assistance in devising radar warning devices, just as the jet engine—developed at the Rugby Works—altered the course of design in aviation as peace approached.



In this Coronation year, the British Thomson-Houston Company looks back proudly over its record during five reigns, and applies itself anew to the ever-urgent task of supplying industry with the most efficient and reliable electric equipment that can be devised.

B T-H

THE **BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON**

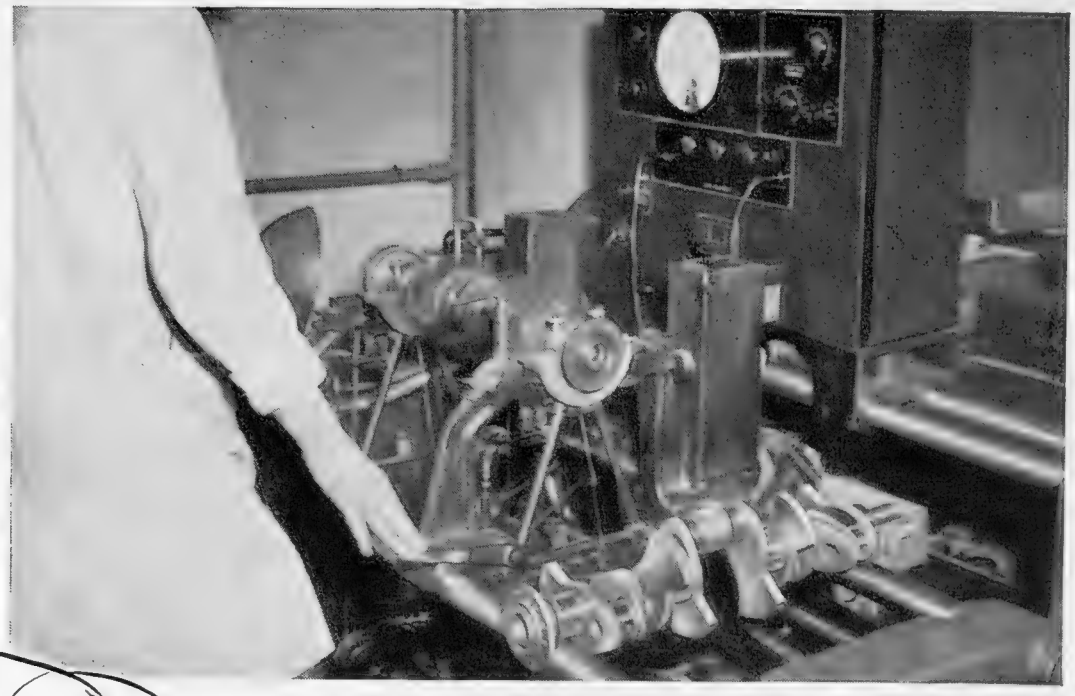
COMPANY LIMITED · RUGBY · ENGLAND

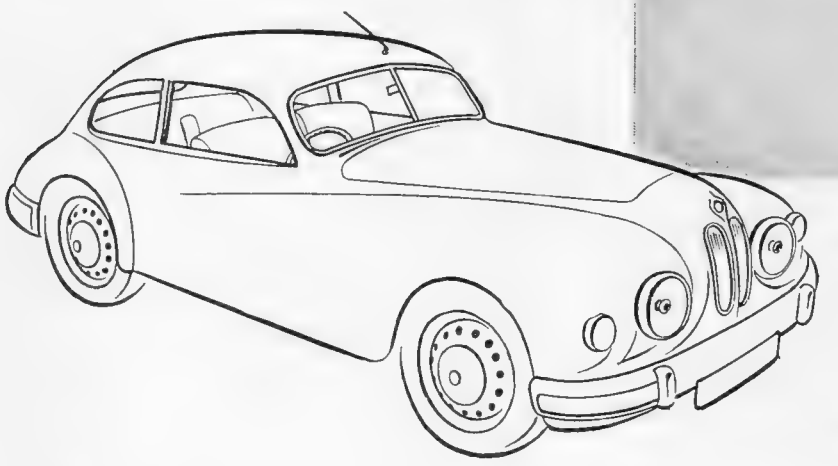
Member of the AEI group of companies

A4550

Accuracy in the balance . . .

By rotating a crankshaft at speed this electronic machine tests static and dynamic balance . . . electro-statically records out of balance forces . . . finally enables the operator to position balancing holes to a hairsbreadth. And this is only one of the many tests that each component of the Bristol 401 saloon must pass with honours before it can graduate to the assembly line. Suspension, transmission, electrical circuits, steering—all must be perfect. *No wonder the Bristol* 401 *has such a fine reputation for high performance and for rugged reliability.*





THE BRISTOL 401 SALOON. *Aerodynamically designed four/five seater, six cylindered in-line engine with inclined overhead valves gives* 85 *b.h.p. at* 4,500 *r.p.m.* 97 *m.p.h. in top,* 80 *m.p.h. in third,* 50 *m.p.h. in second,* 31 *m.p.h. in first. Acceleration* 0-70 *m.p.h. in* 25 *seconds . . . fuel consumption* 23 *m.p.g. when driving hard.*

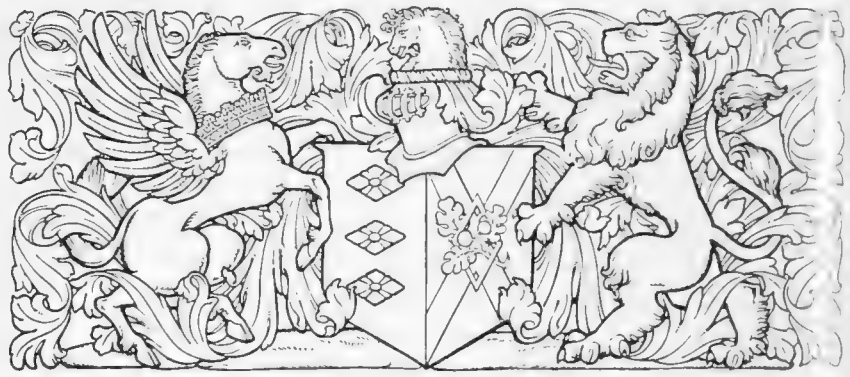
BUILT BY THE BUILDERS OF THE BRISTOL BRITANNIA

The Car Division of the Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited, Bristol, England. London Showrooms: 80 Piccadilly, W.1

BRITISH SEAGULL

"The best Outboard Motor in the World"

THE BRITISH SEAGULL CO. LTD., POOLE, DORSET. *Telephone:* POOLE 818



GOOD CARS HAVE

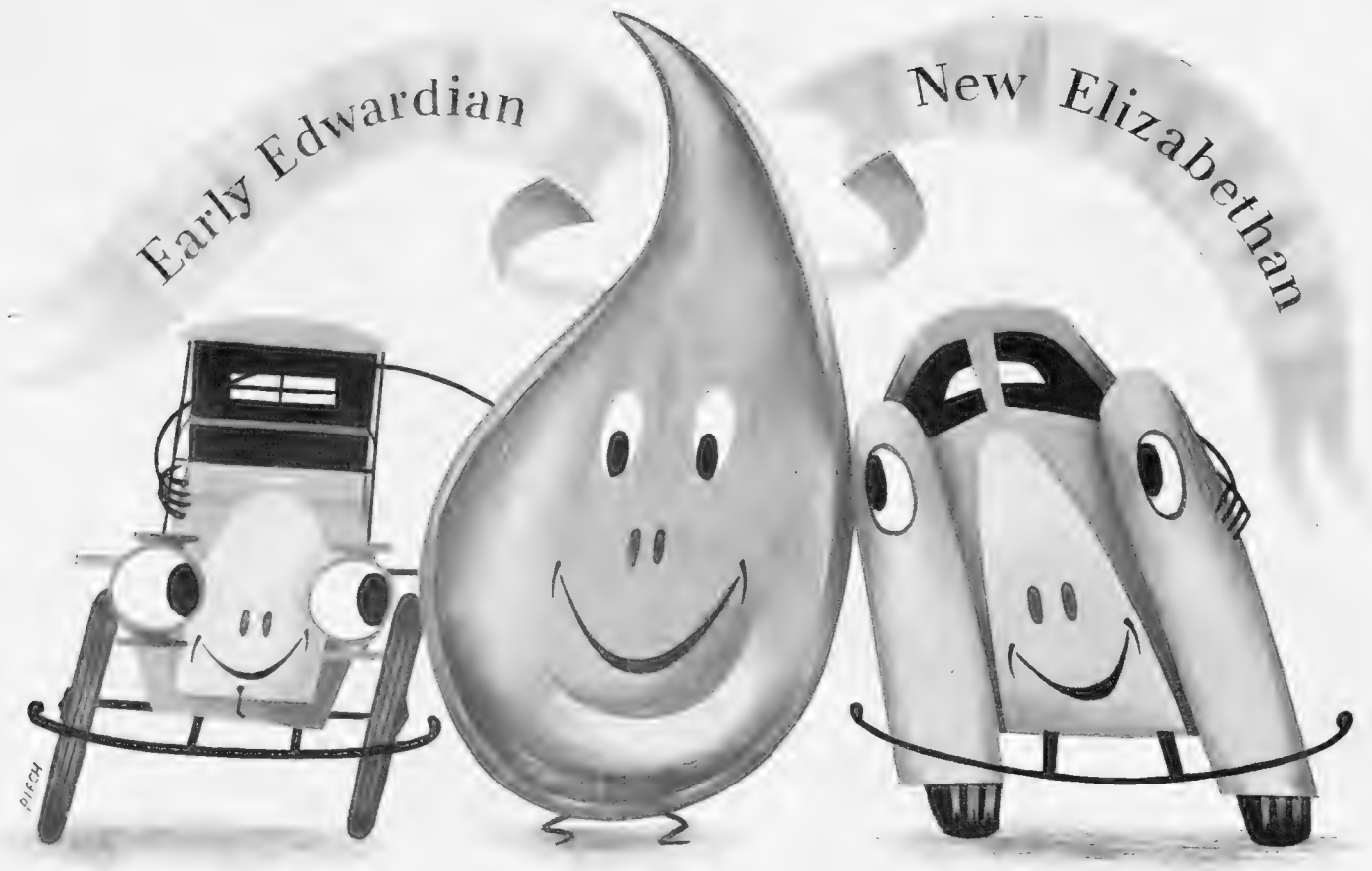
BRITISH LEATHER

UPHOLSTERY

For luxurious comfort there's nothing like leather

IN THIS CORONATION YEAR

If you *really* care for your car



always use

BP **ENERGOL**

the oiliest oil

RECOMMENDED BY ROLLS-ROYCE AND LEADING MOTOR MANUFACTURERS

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1939.

Patron—**HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.**
President—**The Rt. Hon. The EARL of HALIFAX, K.G., P.C.**
Chairman of the Council—**Professor H. R. DEAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.**
Hon. Treasurer—**Mr. DICKSON WRIGHT, F.R.C.S.**
Director—**Dr. JAMES CRAIGIE, O.B.E., F.R.S.**

The Fund was founded in 1902 under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England and is governed by representatives of many medical and scientific institutions. It is a centre for research and information on Cancer and carries on continuous and systematic investigations in up-to-date laboratories at Mill Hill. Our knowledge has so increased that the disease is now curable in ever greater numbers.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
are urgently needed for the maintenance and extension of our work.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Dickson Wright, F.R.C.S., at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

SPECIMEN FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby bequeath the sum of to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (Treasurer, Mr. Dickson Wright, F.R.C.S.) at Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that the Treasurer's receipt shall be a good discharge for such a legacy.

The Coronation is a time of Thanksgiving

When you are celebrating please remember our large family of nearly

5,000 BOYS AND GIRLS
NOW IN OUR CARE

A VOLUNTARY SOCIETY
still needing YOUR HELP

DONATIONS and LEGACIES gratefully received by the Secretary

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

(formerly WAIFS AND STRAYS)

OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON,
LONDON, S.E.11

THINKING OF OTHERS

Some Causes to Remembe

GREETINGS.—At this time of national rejoicing all welfare organisations unite with readers in sending Loyal and Affectionate Greetings to **Her Majesty the Queen** and to all the Royal Family. They remember with gratitude the sincere and practical solicitude of the Royal House towards the sick and the needy at all times. They know that the example of the Royal Family has inspired countless citizens to go out and "do likewise." So to-day there is both affection *and* gratitude in their Loyal Greetings—"Long Live the Queen."

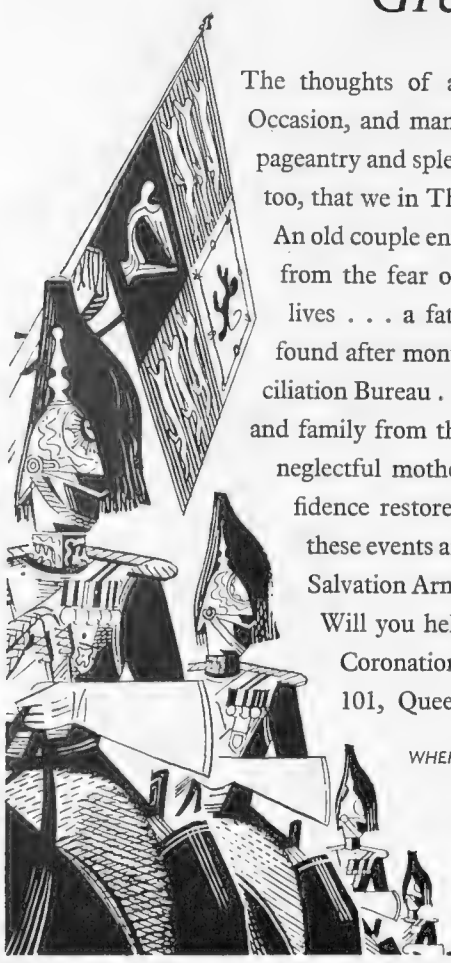
"Limehouse Blues."—Even our cheerful and gallant Cockneys must at times ask help for troubles that beset them. In Stepney, Limehouse, Bethnal Green and Mile End, there are thousands who have "asked" and have "received" from THE EAST END MISSION. The Mission has eight centres in East London, and, beside its religious work, maintains a Settlement for Christian Workers, a Seaside Home for Old People and Convalescents, and Playing Fields in Essex. A Coronation Gift to 583, Commercial Road, E.1, for the furtherance of this work will be received with deep gratitude.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign is a voluntary organisation and so depends upon public generosity for its continuance. Its aim is to attack and defeat this dread disease by Research, and by improving methods of treatment. Throughout the Empire the battle is carried on unceasingly. It is a battle which concerns us all, for this malevolent disease is no respecter of persons. It attacks rich and poor, old and young alike, bringing infinite suffering and sadness in its train. Will you join in this Crusade? Contributions will be gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer at 11, Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.

"Flotsam and Jetsam."—THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY began its great work in 1881, and now maintains a family of nearly 5,000 children. Rescued children total over 68,000. Throughout the country it maintains 110 Homes and Nurseries. There is no regimentation, no uniforms here. The children attend local schools and live the ordinary happy life of the family circle. For all this work £500,000 has to be raised yearly from voluntary gifts, and this sum increases as prices rise. Please help us to reach our target by sending contributions to The Old Town Hall, Kennington, S.E.11.

The Fairbridge Story.—Forty-three years ago the young Oxford student, Kingsley Fairbridge, founded his "Society for the Furtherance of Child Emigration to the Colonies." In 1912 he saw his dream come true—the opening of the first Farm School in Australia. To-day there are Farm Schools all over the Commonwealth where children from overcrowded cities of the British Isles learn the business of farming in wonderful surroundings. Will you celebrate this time of national rejoicing by helping a neglected child of to-day to become a happy citizen of to-morrow? £30 meets the expense of outfitting and sending a child to a new life in the Commonwealth. But even the smallest sum helps, and will be gratefully received by The Secretary, THE FAIRBRIDGE SOCIETY, 38, Holland Villas Road, London, W.14.

Great Occasion



The thoughts of all are now focused on the Great Occasion, and many will be recalling former scenes of pageantry and splendour. But there are other moments, too, that we in The Salvation Army like to remember. An old couple entering a Darby and Joan Home, freed from the fear of separation in the evening of their lives . . . a father welcoming home his daughter, found after months of anxiety by the Army's Reconciliation Bureau . . . a young wife returning to husband and family from the 'Mayflower' Training Home for neglectful mothers, the past forgotten and her confidence restored. No banners were hung out for these events and no crowds gathered; but, for The Salvation Army, they were indeed great occasions! Will you help the Army's work? Please send a Coronation Gift to General Albert Orsborn, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

WHERE THERE'S NEED . . . THERE'S

The Salvation Army

WHICH IS IT TO B?

It depends on YOU!

Health and Happiness are yours to give to poor children, often deprived of their birthright of home life and affection. The Fairbridge Farm Schools give children in need the chance of a full life and an assured future in Australia, where from the shelter of a good home, they receive religious and scholastic education and training in farming and for other careers.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED! Please celebrate Coronation Year by sending something towards the £30 each child costs to prepare and send overseas.

This appeal is made through the generosity of a friend to prevent possible curtailment of the Society's work.

THE FAIRBRIDGE SOCIETY

President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., K.T., K.P.
Director: W. R. Vaughan, O.B.E.

38, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. 14. Tel.: Park 6822

AT CORONATION TIME

this Time of Rejoicing

For over seventy years THE CHURCH ARMY has ministered to the needy of all ages—to the Children, Old People, Prisoners' Families, Distressed Gentlefolk, Unmarried Mothers, and many others. In all its work the Spiritual Factor is the guiding principle. To those to whom it is second nature to do a good turn THE CHURCH ARMY appeals on behalf of countless citizens who need a new start in life. Please help our task of turning Sadness into Gladness. Donations should be sent to the Rev. E. Wilson Carlile, CHURCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

Peace for the Mind.—All who fought in the two Great Wars will remember with infinite pity the tragedy of companions struck down—not by bullet or bomb, but by the snapping of nerves tautened to breaking-point. To-day, in mental hospitals all over the country, there are 27,000 ex-Service men and women who will probably never return to a normal way of life, and another 74,000 outside the hospitals who need specialised care and understanding. With our specialist staff and Curative Home we can provide this care. But we must find £60,000 every year to meet minimum expenses. Please help us by Legacy, Subscription or Donation. Address to The President, EX-SERVICES WELFARE SOCIETY, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.

The Ever-Open Door.—During eighty-seven years more than 143,000 destitute children have been welcomed through the "Ever-Open Door" of DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES, to be housed, clothed, fed, educated, and trained for careers. To-day they support 7,000 children, from babies to teen-agers. The work embraces Hospitals, Convalescent Homes and Training Schools. There are 109 Homes in the British Isles, two Homes and a Farm School in Australia. This world-famous organisation is not nationalised, and depends on your interest and generosity. Gifts and Legacies will be gratefully received at 18, Stepney Causeway, E.1.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund is under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The scope of its work is continually increasing to keep abreast of scientific developments. Research is unceasing, unwearying, both at the Mill Hill Laboratories and in the new, up-to-date Laboratories in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Fund is not State-aided and is entirely dependent on voluntary gifts. Help, by Legacy, Subscription and Donation, is urgently needed. Please send to THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army.—Since its foundation THE SALVATION ARMY has been a dynamic force in the battle for moral and material welfare. Its service to mankind is world-wide, and takes no heed of colour, class or creed. It provides homes for neglected and problem children, "Eventide" Homes for the aged, Service Clubs and Canteens, Maternity Homes, Youth Clubs, Approved Schools for Juvenile Delinquents, and plans are ready to meet new needs. Will you help to turn these plans into reality? All gifts should be sent to General Albert Orsborn, THE SALVATION ARMY, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Patron:
H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

President:
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

CARE FOR 7,000 CHILDREN
and depend on
VOLUNTARY GIFTS AND LEGACIES

Please help by sending a
CORONATION GIFT OF

10/-

or of any amount
for our children's food.

Cheques, etc. (crossed), payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," should be sent to 20 BARNARDO HOUSE, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E. 1.

A New Reign

—WITH YOUR HELP

• Loyal subjects unite in greetings to Her Majesty, whose life is dedicated to the service of her people.

• In humbler measure, the Church Army, too, serves the people. Many of Her Majesty's poorer subjects are bowed down by distress and misfortune. Their lives are devoid of pageantry and colour. They need sympathy, understanding, help—your help and ours. What better way to commemorate this great occasion than by doing a good turn to someone in need?

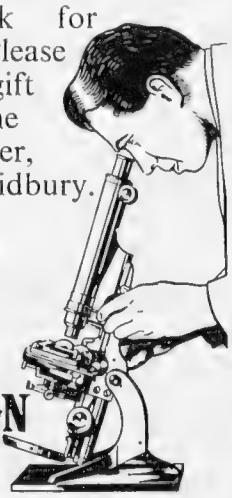
Please help the Church Army to give such unhappy folk a new reign of happiness by your gift to the Rev. E. Wilson Carlile, Chief Secretary, The Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

THE CHURCH ARMY
FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

You can play a part in Cancer Research

The great struggle against this disease never ceases. As you read these words, someone, somewhere is working, testing, experimenting . . . Vital research now being done depends on the funds of the British Empire Cancer Campaign. Will you help? Your gift or legacy cannot do a nobler work for humanity. Please send your gift direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Charles Lidbury.



BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

(Dept. Y.1.)
11, GROSVENOR CRESCENT
LONDON, S.W.1.

The Greatest Possible Happiness

to the Greatest possible number, is the aim of our Mission; taking

The Gospel Message to the people "who are without."

Practical Comfort to those who are in need, and

Training the Young to keen Christian citizenship.

Children and Young People regularly attend our eight Centres.

Young Wives come every week to learn how to build Christian Homes.

In the Sisterhoods hundreds of women gather regularly and

The Over-Seventies, the old people—many over 80—attend our Classes and Clubs.

Our Eight Churches are open to the people

EVERY DAY IN EVERY YEAR.

The Rev. John Roberts, Superintendent, will be grateful for your help. Gifts should be sent to him at 583E, Commercial Road, Stepney, London, E.1.

The East End Mission

AS HISTORY TURNS ANOTHER PAGE

do not forget those who still pay a heavy price for safeguarding our freedom . . . . those most tragic victims of two world wars, the mentally and nerve-shattered disabled ex-service men and women.

Please help them through the only voluntary specialist organisation devoted exclusively to their care.

EX-SERVICES WELFARE SOCIETY

For those who suffer in mind

Patron: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER.
President: FIELD-MARSHAL THE LORD WILSON OF LIBYA, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.

Gifts and enquiries addressed to The President, Ex-Services Welfare Society, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4.

From a drawing, copyright by H. C. Husband & Co., consulting engineers

There's a future in STEEL

BRITAIN'S ASTRONOMERS will soon have a new way to the stars. Two thousand tons of steel are going into the building of a giant steerable radio telescope at the Jodrell Bank Experimental Station of Manchester University. With this instrument, the first of its kind in the world to be built on such a huge scale, Britain's scientists will be able to receive radio waves from stars far beyond the range of the largest optical telescope. Here is a new method of penetrating the great dust clouds which until now have prevented mankind from exploring the vast regions of outer space.

This radio telescope contains a steel bowl weighing 300 tons, supported on steel towers 180 feet high. The whole instrument above ground weighs well over 1,000 tons. It rides on a circular railway and can be aimed at any part of the sky.

The steel industry is supplying the material for this and many other new projects and is constantly developing new steels to meet the changing demands of modern industry, science and engineering.

'What about my future?'

says

JACK SCRAP

The steel industry still needs all the scrap which engineering firms and other steel-users can send back. Search out every ton of scrap on your premises. Your local scrap merchant will help with dismantling and collection.

● Issued by the BRITISH IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1

S.49

BY APPOINTMENT
SUPPLIERS OF
JOHNSON'S WAX POLISHES
TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

A glowing page from Industrial History

THERE is one name the world over that housewives have grown to associate with easier housekeeping, more beauty and brightness in the home . . .

That name is Johnson's.

By its leadership in research and development, no less than by its commercial enterprise, the Johnson international organisation has established itself as the world's largest manufacturers of wax products.

For protection and enhancing, wax has now more than a thousand common uses. Practically every decorative or wearing surface can be treated with wax.

The practice began with floors and furniture—and this, reasonably enough, is where the founder of the Johnson Company made his first association with the product.

Samuel Curtis Johnson acquired a speciality flooring business in 1886 at Racine, U.S.A. Asked by his customers the best way to take care of floors, he recommended wax, and produced a wax under the Company's name. This was the beginning of Johnson's Wax. Wide demand firmly established wax as the Company's staple product and the brand gained top popularity in the American market.

The Company's first move to manufacture abroad was made in England when a British Company was founded in 1915 and a factory set up at West Drayton, Middlesex. Other factories followed in Australia, Canada, France and Brazil and the newest company was formed in West Germany this year. In all, Johnson's Wax Products are manufactured in twenty countries throughout the world.

The British company conducts a large and continually increasing export trade with the British Commonwealth and with some twenty-five other countries. To meet ever increasing demands for the Company's products a big development and rebuilding programme is under way at West Drayton. The first stage, an extension to the main plant, has been completed.

There has always been the closest liaison between the American and British companies. In particular, research facilities at the world-famous Johnson "Tower" building at Racine, U.S.A. are available to the British company; and just as a " family likeness " is preserved in the appearance of both American and English packs so is a uniformly high standard of quality insisted upon in the wax products themselves.

The Company's range of products grows year by year. The advantages become more widely known . . . the results are ever more widely seen.

These British-made Johnson Wax Products are available throughout the United Kingdom and British markets abroad:

JOHNSON'S WAX · LAVENDER WAX · CREAM WAX · LIQUID WAX
PRIDE · GLO-COAT · TRAFFIC WAXES · CAR-PLATE · CARNU

There are no better waxes anywhere than Johnson's

CORONATION SPECIAL

All kinds of periodicals — magazines and newspapers the world over — are producing special issues to mark this great event which will bring new inspiration to many millions as they ponder over it in pictures and the printed word, or recapture its great moments through the radio. That this should be possible, reel after reel of specialised paper must go roaring through the printing presses; for picture papers in all their wonderful colour, for newspapers. Reel after reel of specialised papers — gravure printings and newsprint — to the mass production of which the Reed Paper Group contributes its great output capacity and its unique technical resources.

Pioneers in modern paper technology

Reed

PAPER GROUP

Head Office: 105 Piccadilly London W.1

ALBERT E. REED & CO. LTD

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THE NATIONAL CORRUGATED PAPER CO. LTD (MANCHESTER) · REED FLONG LTD · BROOKGATE INDUSTRIES LTD · REED PAPER SALES LTD
POWELL, LANE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD (GLOUCESTER) · E. R. FREEMAN & WESCOTT LTD

Each great and gay occasion calls forth its own Traditions and helps to perpetuate them. And, just as the spirit of Napoleon spread its magic over every European scene, so the great Brandy associated with his name lives on to link the present with the past. For, in Courvoisier—Cognac's sublime achievement—there is a mellowness which both expresses the past and lends heart to the present.

COURVOISIER

COGNAC

The Brandy of Napoleon

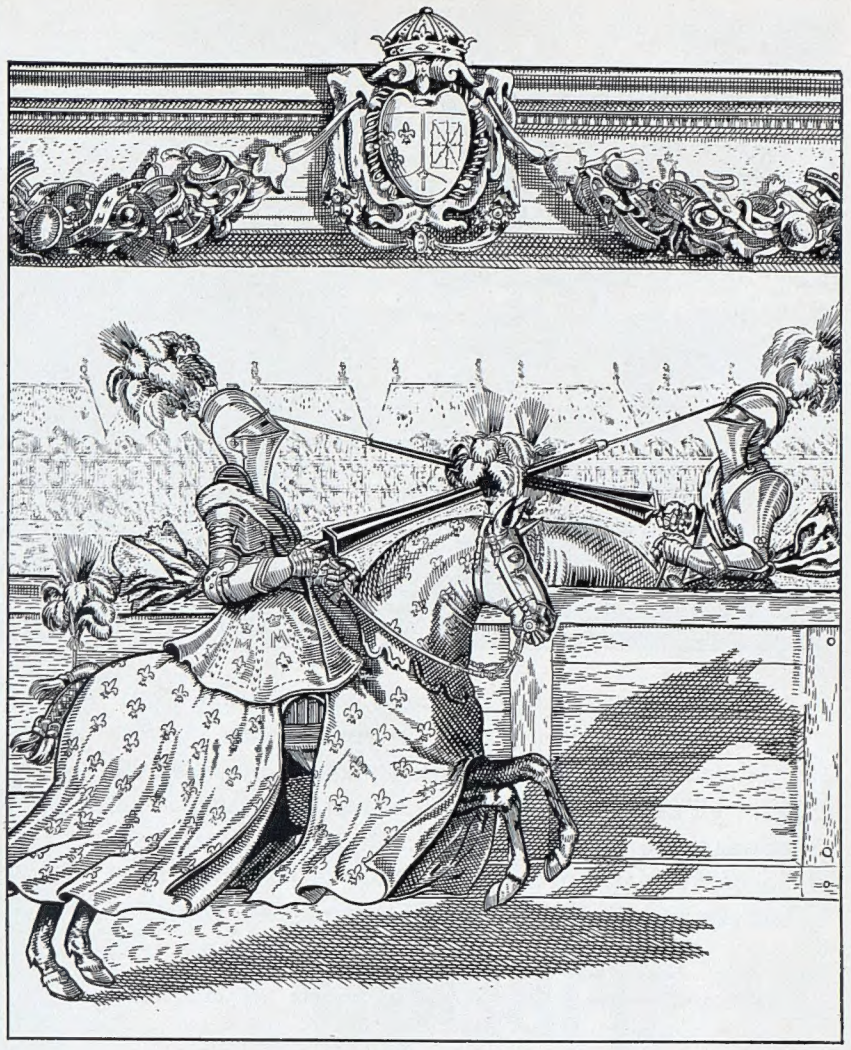
the china with wings

Light and strong
with the grace of a
bird in flight.

Tuscan

the most fashionable English bone china

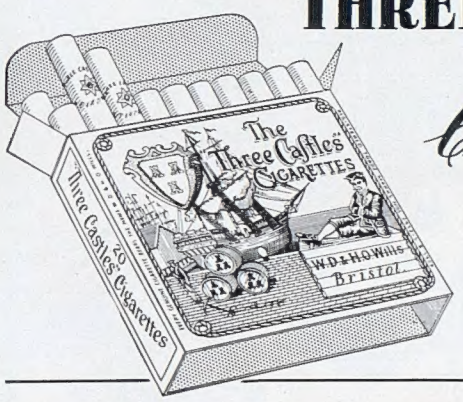
TUSCAN CHINA • STOKE-ON-TRENT



At Tournaments today
the New Elizabethans
crown their enjoyment with

The
"THREE CASTLES"
cigarettes

20 for 3/11d.



W. D. & H. O. Wills, Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain & Ireland), Ltd. TT265H

TWININGS
celebrate a Great Occasion

To commemorate the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II we have, in co-operation with the experts of Royal Doulton, designed a tea caddy of great beauty and lasting value. These Royal Doulton caddies, decorated in colour with a design from an original drawing by Cutts (*c.* 1840), contain ¾ lb. of a special import of the finest Darjeeling tea obtainable. The tea, we hope, will be enjoyed by all lovers of fine tea and the caddy will remain as a memorable souvenir of this great occasion in England's history.

The Twining Coronation Tea Caddy . . . Price 30/–. Obtainable *only* at Twining's shops or by post from 216 Strand, W.C.2.

TWININGS
By Appointment
Tea & Coffee Merchants to
the late King George VI

216 STRAND, W.C.2
79 WIGMORE STREET, W.1
10 WILLIAM STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1
87 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL 1

SEE MORE WITH
DOLLOND BINOCULARS

Whatever the occasion, racing, bird watching, touring or at sea, take a pair of Binoculars with you. See the wealth of detail that a modern Binocular reveals. For general use "8×30" is the type preferred. These Binoculars magnify eight times and have an object-glass diameter of 30 mm.

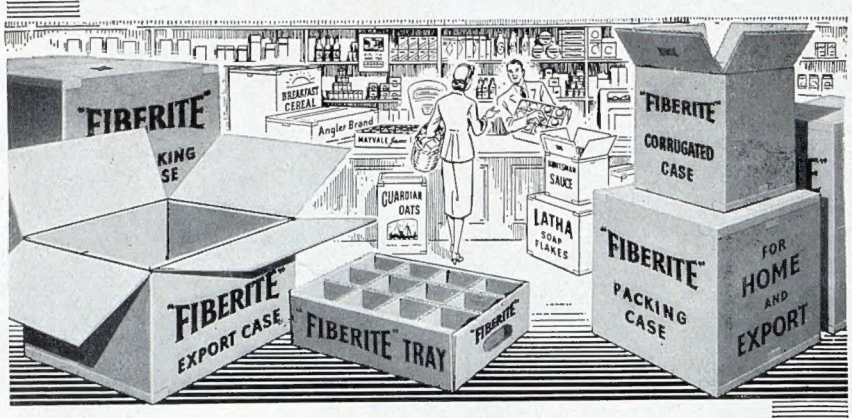
PLEASE ASK FOR CATALOGUE No. 71.
This features models for all purposes.

Our latest model, the "8 × 30 IMPERIAL" (illustrated), price £13 . 11 . 9, including case, is the finest value obtainable in London-made Binoculars. Fully described in our free Catalogue No. 71, and available on five days' approval against full cash deposit. Deferred terms arranged.

DOLLONDS
A Name in Sight for Over 200 Years.
28, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.1
Tel.: REGent 5048/9.

Dollond & Aitchison Ltd., Opticians, Branches throughout London and Provinces.

What's in a name?



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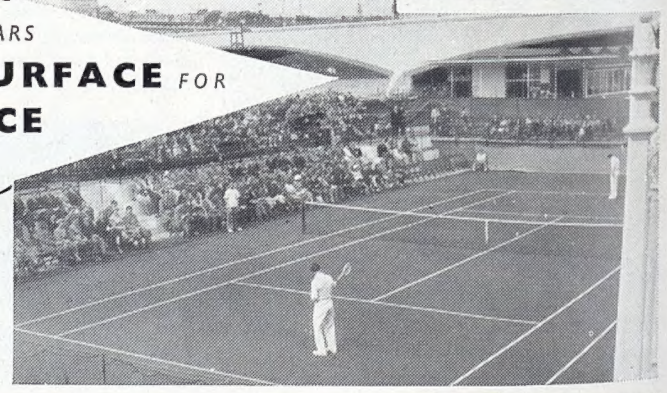

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Published Weekly by Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd., Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2, and Printed in England by The Illustrated London News and Sketch, Ltd., Milford Lane, London, W.C.2
Saturday, May 30, 1953. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the New York (N.Y.) Post Office, 1903.